

Mitterrand Eases  
Backing for U.S.  
Stand on MissilesBy John Vinocur  
*New York Times Service*

PARIS — President François Mitterrand, who will meet here Tuesday with U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz, has suggested a modification in his strong support for the U.S. negotiating position in the talks between the United States and Soviet Union on intermediate-range missiles in Europe.

While continuing to stress that the Soviet Union maintains an advantage in these missiles and that NATO's decision to counter them with the deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles is fully justified, Mr. Mitterrand is now also saying that the solution to the Geneva negotiations on limiting the missiles may lie in compromise.

Until recently, France had given no indication that its attitude varied from the official position of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which maintains that the best negotiating approach is the "zero solution" advanced last fall by U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Reagan essentially proposed that the United States would forgo plans to deploy 572 missiles in Western Europe at the end of 1983 if the Soviet Union scrapped its more than 300 SS-20 missiles aimed at Western Europe.

The magazine *Le Point* published an article Monday written for it by the American columnist Joseph Kraft based on an interview last Wednesday in Paris with Mr. Mitterrand. In the account, described as accurate by the Elysée Palace, the president referred to the Geneva negotiations and said that "the solution could be somewhere between the freedom of the present situation that the Soviets are advancing and the zero option advocated by the Americans."

Last month at a news conference in New Delhi, Mr. Mitterrand said that there was "a middle point" between the U.S. and Soviet negotiating positions.

Although France is not involved in the deployment of the Pershings or cruise missiles that will take place if the negotiations fail, Mr. Mitterrand's voice as a Socialist has been regarded by the United States as a major asset in trying to convince the European public of the necessity of the U.S. missiles.

Regardless of its intent, Mr. Mitterrand's remarks would appear to place some additional pressure on the Reagan administration for movement in the negotiations.

Although the alliance officially reaffirmed its backing for the U.S. negotiating position and the deployment decision at the Atlantic Council meeting in Brussels last week, other Western officials have suggested that there is a readiness in Europe to seek a compromise by the Novosti press agency.

On Saturday, administration sources in Washington said Soviet negotiators in Geneva were proposing to reduce by more than half the number of nuclear missiles aimed at Western Europe if

NATO shelved plans to begin deploying 572 U.S. Pershing-2 ballistic missiles and ground-launched Cruise missiles late next year.

The U.S. sources, who asked not to be identified, said the Soviet offer was not made formally but was seen as the first potential breakthrough in the talks, now recessed until January. The sources said Washington was studying the concept.

General Lebedev, a spokesman of the general staff of the Soviet armed forces, was quoted as saying that assertions by U.S. observers that some progress in the talks had been made were "unfounded."

He said the United States was dragging on the arms-reduction talks by insisting on the so-called zero option, under which the projected North Atlantic Treaty Organization deployment would be scrapped if Soviet missiles targeted on West Europe were dismantled.

A State Department spokesman, António Stockman, said in Washington on Monday that as far as he knew, the Soviet proposal was unacceptable.

General Lebedev also hinted that the Soviet Union would fire retaliatory strategic missiles toward the United States in the event missiles were detected heading toward Soviet territory.

A Pershing 2 fired from Europe would take "only about six minutes to reach a target in the territory of the Soviet Union. In such a short period of time it is impossible to identify the type of a missile's charge and the Soviet Union will have to take corresponding actions," Novosti quoted General Lebedev as saying.

"Naturally, in this case, the U.S.A.'s calculations on ensuring the inviolability of its territory have been built on sand," he said.

On Nov. 29, Novosti issued a similar warning to NATO, saying the Soviet Union would fire a retaliatory missile at Western Europe the moment it spotted an incoming missile.

Novosti argued that deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles would increase the chances of an accidental nuclear war.

According to informed administration sources, on one side in the deliberations of an interagency working group that is to advise Mr. Reagan are those who see an opportunity in the round of Geneva talks beginning in January to achieve agreement on a substantial — but not total — reduction of Soviet SS-20 nuclear missiles aimed at Western Europe.

Those holding this view — who are said to include some officials close to the negotiations — reportedly believe the Soviet Union is prepared to dismantle some of its SS-20s and its older missiles and to move other SS-20s to eastern Russia, thus giving room for targets in NATO countries.

Such an agreement, however, the sources said, would leave some missiles remaining on both sides in Europe, which would require Mr. Reagan to abandon his zero-option insistence that the Soviet Union dismantle all SS-20 and other medium-range missiles.

Arguing against the partial-cut-back position are administration officials, mostly in the Pentagon, who believe that the security of NATO countries cannot be assured without eliminating the 324 SS-20s already deployed along with the 500 older SS-4 and SS-5 missiles.

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The officials contend that the almost 1,000 warheads on those mis-



General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish military leader, front row left, listening Monday to a speech marking the opening of

Sejm, the Polish parliament. With him are four deputy premiers and, in the third row, Stefan Olszowski, foreign minister.

Russia Assails  
U.S. Talk of a  
Missile Offer

By Associated Press

MOSCOW — A Soviet military spokesman said Monday that U.S. reports of progress at the missile-reduction talks in Geneva were "unfounded."

"Though the talks have been going on for almost a year, the positions of the sides have not become closer on any of the central questions," said Major General Yuri V. Lebedev in a commentary distributed to Western correspondents by the Novosti press agency.

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## Shultz Says U.S. Won't End Polish Sanctions

By Bernard Gwertzman  
*New York Times Service*

ROME — George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, conferred Monday with Pope John Paul II on Poland and said later that the promise by General Wojciech Jaruzelski to suspend many martial-law provisions did not seem to meet the criteria of the allies for lifting economic and political sanctions.

"Obviously, it's a move in the right direction," the British foreign secretary, Francis Pym, said after the 10 foreign ministers of the European Community discussed the Polish situation.

But he said that the Europeans decided to wait "a few more days" to assess how liberal the Polish regime will be and "what the Polish people feel about it" before deciding to lift or retain sanctions.

In his discussions with President Sandro Pertini, Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani and Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, Mr. Shultz was informed of the high-level investigation into the possibility that Bulgaria, and perhaps the Soviet Union, was involved in the shooting of the pope last year by a Turk. The "Bulgarian connection," as it is called in the Italian press, is the main story in Italy today, with evidence seeming to point to his Polish homeland and his support for the Solidarity free trade union that has been banned by Polish martial-law authorities.

Mr. Shultz also spent a half hour with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, who was in Rome for the

day to give a speech on world food problems. Mr. Shultz briefed him on the latest U.S. plans for indirect Israeli-Lebanese talks on starting troop withdrawals from Lebanon.

■ **Legislation Proposed in Warsaw**

From Warsaw, John Kifner of The New York Times reports:

The Polish authorities Monday announced measures they said would "suspend" martial law, but which kept blanket state powers and shifted some key elements of military rule to the regular penal code.

Legislation submitted to the parliament Monday, the first anniversary of the imposition of martial law, would end the internment of political prisoners, restrictions on travel within the country and the censorship of mail and telephone calls.

But in several key provisions, the proposed legislation emphasized the government's power to "undertake necessary decisions" and to put martial-law restrictions back in force at any point.

In addition, the bill kept such restrictions as press censorship, military courts and summary procedures, prison sentences for passing out leaflets and "public disorder."

But the New York banks were said to have provided the funds needed by the Brazilian bank. The Banco do Brasil's New York agency remains in the CHIPS network, the banks said. According to some sources, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York lent money to the Banco do Brasil, although a spokesman for the Fed unit refused comment Sunday.

The decline in confidence appears to have stemmed from the magnitude of Brazil's foreign debt — more than \$80 billion — and from its position in Latin America, where other major borrowers, particularly Mexico and Argentina, also have run out of foreign exchange.

The leaders of the Socialist and Communist opposition demanded that Mr. Balsemão step down after his Social Democratic Party emerged as the biggest loser in Sunday's local elections.

Mr. Balsemão said on television early Monday he had no intention of resigning and insisted the Democratic Alliance had a mandate to govern until 1984. But his party's losses dealt a serious blow to his already fragile political position.

The extent of the alliance's losses is still not clear, but the deputy prime minister, Diogo Freitas do Amaral, said parliament would have to be dissolved if the coalition picked up less than 40 percent of the votes.

Mr. Freitas do Amaral, whose Christian Democratic Party made considerable gains at the expense of the prime minister's party, called for major political changes if the alliance's share of the vote fell below 43 or 44 percent.

The three-year-old alliance, formed by the Social Democrats, the Christian Democrats and the small Monarchist Party, still has a clear parliamentary majority.

The provisional results showed that former Prime Minister Mario Soares' Socialists had overtaken the Social Democrats as Portugal's largest party, gaining over 30 percent of the votes for the first time since 1976.

This still means that no single party is in sight of picking up enough votes in general elections to be able to govern alone, but it could hasten the collapse of the shaky coalition, according to Mr. Balsemão's opponents.

Mr. Balsemão had billed the elections as the first national test of his leadership and he looked tired and disheartened when he made his brief television statement.

He had also sought a clear mandate from the electorate to carry out a tough austerity program next year to fight Portugal's worst economic crisis since 1975.

The 1983 budget is due to be debated in parliament before the end of the year and Mr. Balsemão said earlier he wanted it out of the way before embarking on any government changes.

The prime minister had promised a cabinet reshuffle whatever the results of the vote, but his opponents said it would now be far more difficult for him to negotiate one from a weakened position.

The opponents, who briefly forced Mr. Balsemão out of office last year after a mutiny in the Social Democratic Party, said he would probably call a party congress early next year to decide whether to abandon the alliance.

5.21 Drs. Israel	1.21 N.Y.	1.21 N.Y.
1.77 Italy	1.00 Germany	1.00 Germany
0.65 Drs. Jordan	1.45 Drs. Portugal	1.50 Drs. Portugal
23.87 France	She 16.00 France	23.87 France
C.13.10 Greece	500 Fr. Ireland	C.13.10 Greece
Cyprus	South Africa 6.00 South Africa	Cyprus
Denmark	1000 Fr. Italy	Denmark
A.50 Drs. Libya	1.25 L.Dr. Sweden	A.50 Drs. Libya
Egypt	5.50 Fr. Switzerland	Egypt
Finland	2.00 Drs. Malta	Finland
Germany	35 Fr. Morocco	Germany
Greece Britain	5.50 Drs. U.S.A.	Greece Britain
Iran	1.70 K. Yugoslavia	Iran

ESTABLISHED 1887

Brazilian Bank  
Reported Saved  
By U.S. EffortBy Robert A. Bennett  
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — Brazil's biggest bank, the government-owned Banco do Brasil, was unable to meet more than \$175 million in foreign exchange commitments last week and was rescued from default only by the intervention of several major New York banks, according to banking sources.

The bank, in which the Brazilian government has majority ownership, is Brazil's primary institution for financing the country's international trade. The sources said it had essentially run out of dollars to meet prior commitments. It was said to have been saved from defaulting on these commitments when the U.S. banks stepped in to provide the bank's New York agency with the funds that it needed.

Among those participating in the credit, put together at a special meeting at the New York Federal Reserve Bank, were Morgan Guaranty, Chase Manhattan, Citibank, Banker's Trust and Manufacturers Hanover, the sources said. Terms or duration of the bailout package were not immediately available.

"As a major banker to the Banco do Brasil, we have the utmost confidence in that bank's solvency," said a spokesman for one of the banks, who attended the meeting. Spokesmen for several other banks also emphasized that they were confident of the bank's basic soundness. The Brazilian bank, ranked the world's 56th largest by American Banker, a trade publication, had deposits of \$27.1 billion at the end of 1980, the latest figures available.

Its liquidity problems arose despite a \$1.2-billion loan that was extended to Brazil early this month during President Ronald Reagan's visit to Latin America. The problem indicates, the bankers said, that Brazil has again run out of foreign exchange.

Bankers stress that Brazil's economy, unlike others in Latin America, has been extremely well managed, but that its problems stemmed from an unwanted lack of confidence.

Because of its severe financial problems, there had been talk about dropping the bank from the international clearing system in New York, which is known as the Clearing House International Payments System, or CHIPS. It is through CHIPS that dollar transactions throughout the world are cleared. If a bank cannot meet its clearance, the other banks can take substantial losses, which was the problem that the Banco do Brasil is reported to have faced last week. The sources stressed, however, that the agency's problems did not involve the clearing system.

But the New York banks were said to have provided the funds needed by the Brazilian bank. The Banco do Brasil's New York agency remains in the CHIPS network, the banks said. According to some sources, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York lent money to the Banco do Brasil, although a spokesman for the Fed unit refused comment Sunday.

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## West Germans Focus Again on the Flick Case

### Onset of Elections and Press Leaks Bring New Interest to Bribery Charges

By James M. Markham  
New York Times Service

**BONN** — For almost a year, three investigators in the modest-looking prosecutor's office here have been looking into the possibility that the huge Flick holding company bribed West German cabinet officials and other politicians in the 1970s to secure tax waivers of \$175 million.

For a time the Flick affair seemed like a scandal that would never happen. But three events have brought the case back into focus. One is that the new Christian Democratic chancellor, Helmut Kohl, plans to hold general elections in March. A second is that the Bonn prosecutor's office is nearing the end of its investigation.

The third is that the weekly magazine *Der Spiegel*, no friend of

the conservative Christian Democrats, has begun publishing excerpts from testimony given during the inquiry, and as a result several prominent people have been mentioned who are not formally under investigation.

Last week *Stern*, another establishment-tweaking magazine, added to the stir with a report on the case in which Mr. Kohl's name came up.

The most visible and in the opinion of some officials, politically vulnerable politician under investigation is the economics minister, Otto Lambdorff, whose small Free Democratic Party is facing the March vote with some trepidation. The Free Democrats' left wing is already disaffected over the party's decision in September to end 13 years of collaboration with the Social Democrats and bring

Mr. Kohl to power. Mr. Lambdorff is the standard-bearer of the party's right wing, which urged the switch to the Christian Democrats.

The Flick tax waivers came after the company sold 29 percent of its shares in Daimler-Benz in 1975 and reinvested in shares of W.R. Grace & Co. of New York and the United States Filter Corp. On the ground that the acquisition of new technology was in West Germany's interest, Hans Friderichs, a Free Democrat and the economics minister in 1976, approved the first waiver; his successor, Mr. Lambdorff, approved the second in 1978.

According to the detailed account in *Der Spiegel*, Eberhard von Brauchitsch, Flick's deputy chairman, kept meticulous accounts of his political dealings. "Lambdorff is so helpful for Friderichs' economic policies," said one Brauchitsch memo that the magazine suggests was connected to a \$68,000 payoff. "Therefore Friderichs asks that Lambdorff be well taken care of."

The economics minister has angrily rejected the suggestion that he accepted bribes. "I am neither so disreputable nor so foolish that I would endanger my personal, political and professional existence by sticking money in my pocket like that," Mr. Lambdorff said this month.

In addition to the two Free Democratic politicians — Mr. Friderichs is now the head of the Dresden Bank — and Mr. Brauchitsch, the Bonn prosecutor's office is known to be investigating two former Social Democratic finance ministers, Hans Manhofer and Manfred Lahnstein.

Also under scrutiny in the case are Rudolf Eberle, the Christian Democratic economics minister of Baden-Württemberg state; Horst-Ludwig Riemer, a Free Democratic member of parliament; Friedrich Karl Flick, the executive chairman of the privately owned company, and Manfred Nemitz, a board member of a Flick subsidiary.

But though the Bonn investigation is specifically focused on the tax waiver, the disclosures in *Der Spiegel* suggest a much wider pattern of political gift-giving running into millions of dollars in the 1970s. The prosecutor's office has confirmed the authenticity of the documents cited by *Der Spiegel*, which were distributed only to defense lawyers, according to well-placed sources.

One figure called to testify was Franz Josef Strauss, the Christian Democratic minister-president of Bavaria, who was asked about Flick payments of \$380,000 from 1975 to 1979. Mr. Strauss said that he had advised the Flick concern for eight years and told it that it should "invest in America." Another witness, Alfred Dregger, who is now the Christian Democrats' parliamentary spokesman, acknowledged a close relationship with the Flick deputy chairman.

As the revelations grow, it is hard to find a major political figure who has not been swept up in the affair. Stern last week published another Brauchitsch memo from 1975 saying that Mr. Kohl, who was then minister-president of Rhine-Westphalia, promised to ensure that the Christian Democratic left wing did not become "emotional" about the tax waiver.

The case originated in Bonn because federal ministers were involved. But the Bonn prosecutor, Franzbruno Eulencamp, a civil servant, is ultimately responsible to the Social Democratic justice minister of North Rhine-Westphalia, Inge Donnep, who has denied the leaks to *Der Spiegel* came from the prosecutor's office.

**BONN Confirms U.S. Wartime Plan**

### Earthquake Hits North Yemen; 348 Reportedly Killed



Leftist Lebanese militiamen wait for the result of talks aimed at stopping Tripoli fighting. The negotiations were unsuccessful.

## 29 Killed in Lebanon As Fighting Escalates

The Associated Press

**BEIRUT** — Factional fighting escalated in northern and central Lebanon Monday, claiming 29 more lives in combat overnight between Christian and Moslem militiamen southeast of Beirut and rival Moslem sects in the northern port city of Tripoli, police reported.

The report came as the two U.S. envoys, Philip C. Habib and Morris Draper, prepared to return to the Middle East to try again to arrange a withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces from Lebanon.

In Tel Aviv Sunday, Israel's defense minister, Ariel Sharon, described as "reasonable" a new U.S. proposal to secure the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon through U.S. mediation rather than direct talks between Israeli and Lebanese officials. But Mr. Sharon rejected using U.S. middlemen to negotiate security arrangements for southern Lebanon or the future of Israeli-Lebanese relations.

The leftist Beirut newspaper Al-Naba quoted unidentified Lebanese government sources as saying that Mr. Habib would try as a first step to arrange a partial Israeli pullback from Lebanon's central mountains.

Such a withdrawal would open the way for the dispatch of a special Lebanese disengagement force made up of three police and army battalions to re-establish order, the paper said. It did not elaborate.

Rightist Christian and leftist Druze Moslem militia used artillery, rockets and machine guns in battles in the central Lebanon town of Aley and five neighboring villages Sunday night and Monday morning, killing 19 persons and wounding 27, police said.

Pro-Syrian Alawite militiamen of the Arab Democratic Party and Palestinian-backed irregulars of a Sunni Moslem coalition called the Popular Resistance Movement traded artillery, rocket and mortar fire during the night in Tripoli's slums, killing 10 persons and wounding 35, police reported.

This brought to 46 dead and 141 wounded the total casualties in the weeklong struggle for dominance of Tripoli, Lebanon's second-largest city, according to the police.

**35 Die in Sri Lanka Floods**

The Associated Press

**COLOMBO, Sri Lanka** — Severe flooding has killed at least 35 persons, left 25,000 families homeless and marooned herds of elephants, government officials said Sunday.

**\$8 Million Is Stolen by 2 Thieves From Armored Car Firm in N.Y.**

The Associated Press

**NEW YORK** — Two masked men armed with a shotgun punched a hole through a tar-paper roof to stage the largest cash robbery in U.S. history by taking about \$8 million from an armored car company headquarters here, authorities said Monday.

The spokesman, Colonel Jürgen Reichardt, said West Germany had been aware of the plans since the spring. He refused to comment on reports that an emergency command center would be set up in Britain. "The issue is entirely an American affair," he said.

He dismissed suggestions that the change indicated that North Atlantic Treaty Organization strategists planned to fight a limited nuclear war in Europe. He also said the U.S. plans would not affect the future of the 260,000 U.S. troops in West Germany.

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**Senate Breaks Filibuster to Pave Way For Action on Gasoline Tax Increase**

The Associated Press

**WASHINGTON** — The Senate gave in Monday to break a filibuster by conservative Republicans, clearing the way for action on President Ronald Reagan's proposed 5-cent-a-gallon increase in the federal gasoline tax.

Despite the 75-13 vote to cut off

the filibuster, final action was not

expected Monday on the measure,

which is aimed at raising \$5.5 bil

lion to finance highway, bridge

and mass transit repair jobs.

But even after the Senate acts on

the measure, congressional negoti

ators must meet to work out the

differences with a version of the

measure passed by the House last

week.

**Paris Court Told of Kidnap**

The Associated Press

**PARIS** — Edouard-Jean Empain, a wealthy industrialist, was told in court Monday as he told how masked men hacked off his finger after he was kidnapped in 1978. Baron Empain, 45, who says his life was devastated by the abduction, gave evidence at the trial of eight persons accused of holding him illegally for 63 days. Baron Empain said that he had lived in fear of death.

**Senegal Party Picks Dion**

The Associated Press

**DAKAR** — A meeting of the ruling Senegalese Socialist Party has endorsed President Abdou Diouf as its candidate for national presidential elections to be held in February.

**NEW DELHI** (UPI) — India has invited 95 countries to attend the

seventh nonaligned summit here in March but did not include Cambodia because of differences over who should represent it, a government spokesman said Monday. Cambodia's seat was also left vacant at the last nonaligned summit in Cuba.

**HARARE, Zimbabwe (UPI)** — A white game ranger, John Raulstone, was killed over the weekend in a clash with government troops in the western Gokwe tribal area, a government spokesman said Monday. He said several illegal arms had been found in the game reserve where Mr. Raulstone was killed.

**NEW YORK (AP)** — James Lewis, sought for questioning in connection with the Tylenol poisonings in the Chicago area, was arrested here Monday by federal agents, city police said. He is wanted in Chicago concerning an attempted extortion of \$1 million from Tylenol's manufacturers and is not regarded as a suspect in the poisonings themselves.

## Greece, in U.S. Talks, Is Said to Ask Closure Of Base for Spy Planes

By Andriana Ierodiaconou  
Washington Post Service

**ATHENS** — The Socialist government of Andreas Papandreou is seeking to close one of the four U.S. military bases in Greece on the argument that it is being used for the unauthorized surveillance of non- Warsaw Pact countries friendly to Greece, according to diplomatic sources here.

Greece has also put a \$1-billion annual price tag on the continued operation of the remaining three bases, the sources said, and these demands were expressed last month in writing during the first round here of negotiations on the bases' future.

The U.S. response to the Greek demands is expected to be considered in the second round of the negotiations, which began in Athens Thursday between Mr. Papandreou and Yiannis Kapsis, Greek undersecretary of foreign affairs.

The sources identified the base that the Papandreou government wants to close as the Hellenikon Air Base on the eastern outskirts of Athens. The three other major U.S. bases in Greece are Nea Makri, northeast of the capital, and Heraklion and Souda Bay on the island of Crete. The bases, established under an agreement between Greece and the United States in 1953, serve as staging and supply posts for U.S. and NATO aircraft.

They also permit surveillance and monitoring in the Balkans and the eastern Mediterranean.

Military experts confirmed that Hellenikon's main functions are providing communications, logistic support for the other bases, strategic lift facilities for transiting military aircraft and electronic surveillance.

According to Greek officials, only 10 percent of the activity of the U-2 aircraft carrying out this surveillance is directed toward the NATO-targeted Balkan countries to the north. The rest of the time the planes fly south and are presumed to direct their electronic eyes and ears toward countries such as Libya, they said.

Greece contends that this activity is not authorized by any written agreement on the use of the bases and that it started illegally during Greece's period of military rule between 1967 and 1974.

Sources close to the negotiations said the Papandreou government is willing to allow the other activities of Hellenikon to be transferred elsewhere, for example to one of the other three bases or ancillary U.S. military facilities scattered throughout Greece.

Spokesmen at the U.S. Embassy said they had no knowledge of a demand for the closure of Hellenikon.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Reagan Renews Drive to Save MX

**WASHINGTON (UPI)** — President Ronald Reagan renewed his drive to save the MX missile Monday, hoping to persuade the Senate to approve funds to begin producing the system without passing judgment on how and where it should be based.

Deputy Press Secretary Larry M. Speakes predicted a close Senate vote but indicated that the White House is more hopeful now than it was after a defeat in the House last week. "Certainly it's doable," Mr. Speakes said. "It's within reach."

Although aides insisted that Mr. Reagan still supports the "dense pack" basing mode to be proposed Nov. 22, it seemed clear that he had moved away from the plan in the hopes of winning the money earmarked in a military appropriations bill to begin producing the first five MX missiles.

**González Leaves NATO Door Open**

**MADRID (Reuters)** — In his first interview with foreign newsmen since taking office Dec. 2, Prime Minister Felipe González said Monday that there were conditions under which his government would accept continued Spanish membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

He said that an arrangement under which the Spanish military had control over the Straits of Gibraltar would make it easier to justify NATO membership under terms that subordinated its defense to that of Gibraltar, the British colony, he said.

The Socialist government froze the process of Spanish integration into the NATO military structure soon after taking office.

### U.K. Women Protest at U.S. Air Base

**GREENHAM COMMON, England (AP)** — Police struggled Monday with about 1,000 women who tried repeatedly to block the gates of a U.S. air base where 96 cruise missiles are to be sited.

The Press Association, Britain's domestic news agency, said several people were injured, including a protester who was struck by a motorcycle. Police said they could not immediately confirm the report. One protester and a policeman were slightly injured earlier when they apparently were struck by a military bus, police said. They said there were no known bows.

As women were lifted or dragged by police from the gates, where they were lying in the road to block military trucks and buses, others took up their place.

### U.K. Expected to Halt Naval Cutback

**LONDON (Reuters)** — The British government, reacting to the experience of the Falkland Islands conflict earlier this year, is expected to announce Tuesday that it is shelving plans for a big reduction in warships.

Opponents of the cuts, foreshadowed over the past two years, anticipated that the annual policy statement on the military will scrap plans to cut the number of frigates and destroyers from 53 to 42.

## Envoy to U.S. Urges 'Dramatic Change' in Nicaraguan Policies

By Alan Riding

New York Times Service

MANAGUA — Francisco Fiallos Navarro, Nicaragua's ambassador to Washington, has called for a "dramatic change" in the direction of the Sandinist government, saying it could ease its isolation by improving relations with neighboring governments and by increasing political freedom at home.

Mr. Fiallos made his comments in an interview with the daily *La Prensa*, which local authorities here banned from appearing.

Circulation of photocopies of the interview among officials and opposition leaders immediately stirred speculation that Mr. Fiallos had decided to leave his post after less than a year.

Repeated efforts to contact Mr. Fiallos by telephone and through Nicaraguan officials over the weekend were unsuccessful.

In the interview, which was censored out of Friday's issue of *La Prensa*, the largest newspaper in

### Salvadoran Rebels Claim Abductees Join Their Forces

The Associated Press

SAN SALVADOR — As many as 90 of the 200 youths abducted Dec. 5 from a town near here are still in the custody of leftist guerrillas, and the guerrillas' Radio Venceremos says many of the youths have voluntarily joined the rebels' ranks.

Armed guerrillas kidnapped more than 200 people in the middle of a soccer game in San Sebastián, 30 miles (48 kilometers) east of the capital, in what appeared to be the rebels' first use of mass abduction for recruitment purposes.

Many of those kidnapped have escaped or were released, but about 90 are believed to be still held in a guerrilla camp in rugged hills east of the town.

The clandestine Radio Venceremos on Friday read a message from a youth who claimed he is one of those captured. "This is a companion who has just joined our forces," the broadcast said. It identified him as José Luis Alonso Barahona and quoted him as saying he joined because he wanted "to struggle for something just."

Maria Hilda Barahona, a San Sebastián schoolteacher, said she doubted the rebels' claim. Mrs. Barahona, whose son is still missing, said she was not related to José Luis Alonso Barahona, but that in any case his name was out on a list of missing persons she had compiled.

Nicaragua, Mr. Fiallos also sharply criticized "fanatical elements" as the Sandinist movement as well as the foreign policy of the Nicaraguan government and its "dreadful handling" of relations with the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Fiallos described Nicaragua's relations with the Reagan administration as "difficult, extremely difficult, with little probability of improving in the foreseeable future." Referring to U.S. support for anti-Sandinist rebels based in Honduras, he warned that the Reagan administration was pushing other Central American countries toward a "confrontation" with Nicaragua.

But he said that "if the internal situation is one of division and confrontation" in Nicaragua, "it will be very difficult to overcome the difficulties in the international field."

"I think a vicious circle exists," he said. "On the one hand, it is said that a tough stance is necessary to neutralize the effects of the harassment. On the other hand, strong measures strengthen those who are harassing. It is necessary to break out of this circle. The Popular Sandinist Revolution is strong enough to do so. Contrary to what some radicals believe, some measures of relaxation and détente would strengthen the government."

Most of the interview was dedicated to analyzing the domestic situation here and to urging the Sandinists to take "unavoidable and unpostponable" measures, among them:

• To revoke the Emergency Law, "especially some measures that have caused great harm to the revolution, such as press censorship."

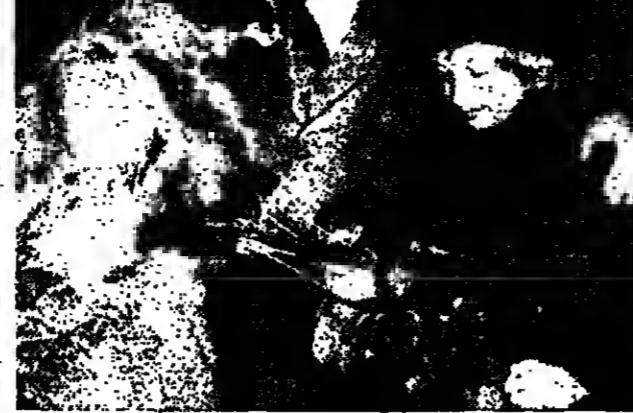
• To call "free, just and honest elections" since "every attempt to suffocate or frustrate the will" of the people "disguises tyrannical intentions that should be combated directly and with decision."

• To end "illegal and unjust confiscations" of property because "the widespread feeling of indeterminability before the law" was having disastrous effects on the economy.

• To guarantee the safe return to the country of all exiles except those who committed crimes during the Somoza regime.

• To follow a "genuinely non-aligned" foreign policy instead of taking sides in the struggle of the superpowers.

• To recognize the prominent role of the church in the "conscience" of the Nicaraguan people, even though "entrenched Marxist-Leninist ideologues and even less Stalinists" would find this impossible to understand.



Edward Lozansky hugged his wife, Tatiana, and their daughter, Tanya, after they arrived Sunday in Washington.

### Soviet Emigré's Wife and Daughter Reunited With Him in Washington

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Edward Lozansky, a Soviet émigré and human rights activist, spent Monday with his wife and daughter in the United States after six years of trying to get them released from the Soviet Union.

In a tearful reunion Sunday at National Airport, Mr. Lozansky, 40, ran to meet and embrace his wife, Tatiana, 29, and daughter, Tanya, 11, as they arrived on a delayed evening flight from Paris where Mrs. Lozansky and her daughter had stopped over after leaving Moscow Saturday.

"Thank you very much for my freedom, for my life, for my husband and for my family," Mrs. Lozansky said to those gathered for the reunion.

Once a physicist with Moscow's Kurchatov Institute, Mr. Lozansky emigrated from the Soviet Union in 1976 with his parents and two sisters on the understanding that his wife and daughter would be allowed to follow.

Mr. Lozansky said his wife was allowed to emigrate only after her father, Ivan Yershov, 60, resigned his post as a four-star general in the Soviet Army in September.

### Castro Denies Cuba Is Re-exporting Soviet Arms to Rebels in El Salvador

Los Angeles Times Service

HAVANA — Fidel Castro, using Cuba's Armed Forces Day as an occasion to respond to President Ronald Reagan's mission to Latin America, has denied that Cuba has sent Soviet weapons to rebels in El Salvador.

"We have never had a case of re-exporting Soviet arms, or arms made in Cuba, to another country," the Cuban leader told tens of thousands of militia members gathered Saturday in Revolution Square. "But," he said, "Cuba has sent these weapons whenever we had to — as we did in Angola but then we have sent them with the weapons."

In what was billed as Mr. Castro's response to Mr. Reagan's visit to four Latin American countries, which ended on Dec. 4, the Cuban president insisted on Cuba's peaceful intentions and declared that violence has increased in Central America since Mr. Reagan went there to "talk of peace."

Although Mr. Castro spoke of the Soviet Union's shipment to Cuba of tons of arms for the recently organized territorial militia, he emphasized that the militia is to play a defensive role.

In the past, Armed Forces Day has sometimes been used as an occasion for the parading of tanks, missiles and large military units.

But on Saturday there was only a token parade by representatives

from each branch of the armed forces, and only a few small arms were to be seen.

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## Reagan Pollster Sees Less Blue-Collar Support

By Lou Cannon

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Republican pollster Richard Wirthlin, whose optimism is often a match for that of Ronald Reagan, has brought the president some uncharacteristically bad news about his standing with blue-collar voters who supported him in 1980.

Among these constituents, President Reagan is increasingly perceived as a traditional Republican whose policies favor the wealthy at the expense of working people and the elderly.

While Mr. Wirthlin will not disclose actual numbers, administration officials say his surveys show that blue-collar voters and their families are returning to the Democratic Party in droves. This is particularly true in the Northeast and Midwest, where joblessness persists, and where the Republicans suffered heavy losses in the mid-term elections last month.

Social Security, on which the administration and Congress must act before next summer, is a sore point. Many voters believe that Mr. Reagan has already cut Social Security benefits.

The administration is also reeling from the ill-fated "Thanksgiving offensive," in which White House officials managed to give the impression that the president wanted to tax unemployment benefits. The high unemployment level is most responsible for Mr. Reagan's decline with working-class voters, and the stillborn tax on the jobless confirmed the impression that Mr. Reagan was insensitive or out of touch.

Mr. Wirthlin, like the president, believes that the administration can recapture lost ground among blue-collar constituents if the economy rebounds. But if there is no evidence of a strong recovery and a reduction in unemployment by late summer or early fall, the pollster has warned the president that the Republicans may face a disaster in 1984.

F. Mondale: Mr. Reagan 231, Mr. Mondale 186 and "doubtful" 121.

Mr. Beal, trying to play down Mr. Glenn's strong showing at a time when Mr. Reagan claims he is undecided about seeking re-election, told a Washington Post staff writer, David Hoffman, that his office does "hundreds and hundreds" of computer simulations of prospective election matchups.

But Democrats should not grow too giddy yet at signs of Mr. Reagan's slippage. The president's recasting of his position on the

MX missile after a congressional defeat last week suggests that the "great communicator" still remembers how to perform the role of the "great compromiser."

Twelve years ago, when the Democrats won control of the lower house of the California legislature, Governor Reagan proceeded to negotiate important compromises on tax, welfare and education measures with the Democratic opposition.

The man who had much to do with those compromises, former California Assembly Speaker Bob

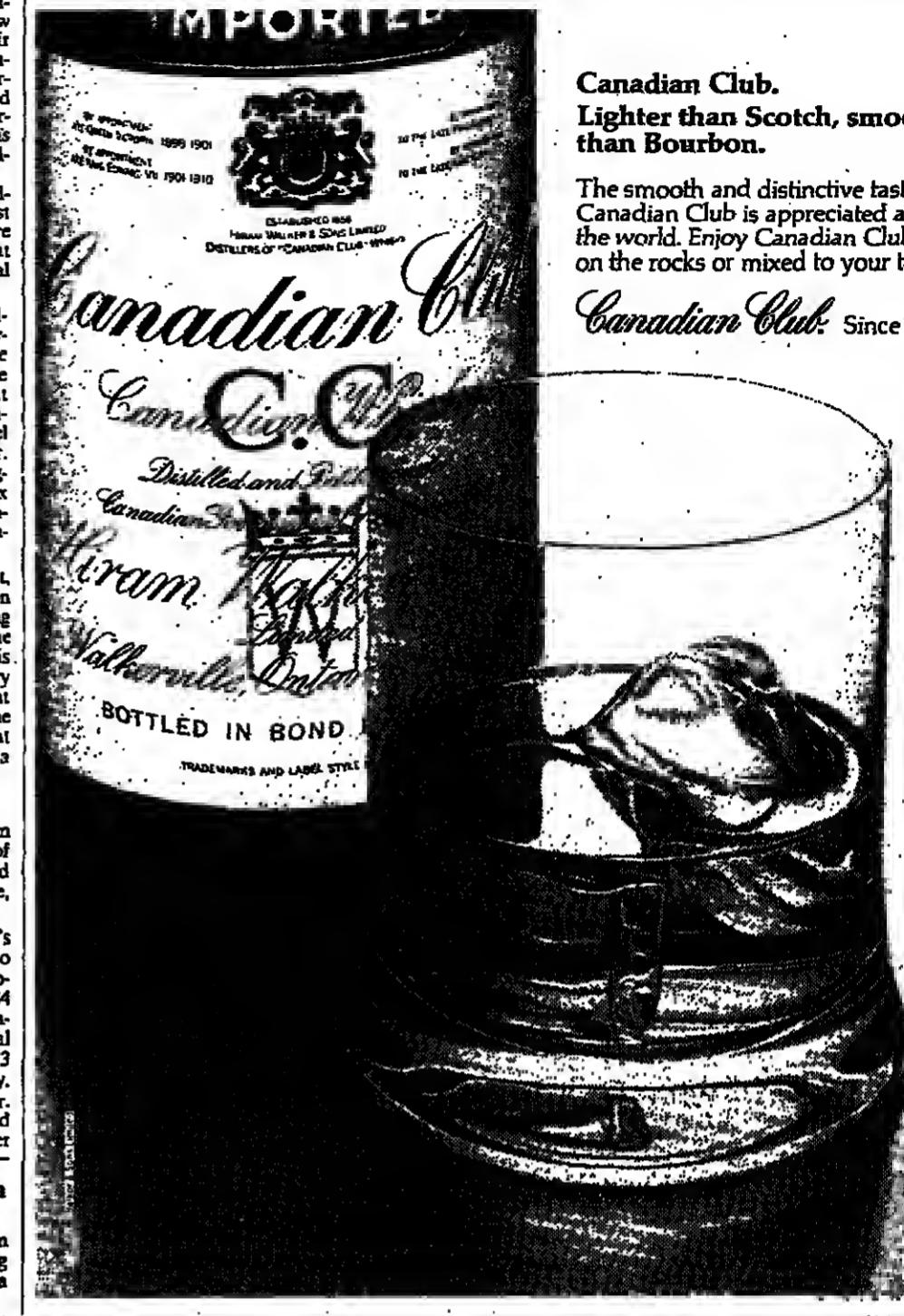
Mnretti, once said of Mr. Reagan: "He's an achiever. If he can find a way to achieve within the framework of his ideology, so much the better. If not, he'll still find a way to achieve."

There is speculation within the administration that Mr. Reagan will name Prestoo Martin, a Californian whom he knows and likes, as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board when Democrat Paul A. Volcker's term as chairman ends in August. Mr. Martin, a Republican, is now vice chairman.

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Other straws in the wind drift in from the White House office of planning and evaluation, headed by a former Wirthlin associate, Richard Beal.

A projection done by Mr. Beal's office shows Mr. Reagan losing to Senator John H. Glenn Jr., Democrat of Ohio, in a mythical 1984 electoral vote count. The simulation gave Mr. Glenn 243 electoral votes and Mr. Reagan 212, with 83 votes in the "doubtful" category. Another matchup showed Mr. Reagan with an inconclusive lead over former Vice President Walter

### Turkey Leader Visits China

Reuters

BELING — President Kenan Evren of Turkey arrived in Beijing Monday on the first visit to China by a Turkish head of state.

### AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL

Philips programme of high-technology ATC radar equipment can be integrated to form a variety of customer-defined system configurations and extended or upgraded as circumstances demand. The LORADS (long range radar and display system) we supplied for Singapore's new international airport.

Changi, for example, employs an advanced LAR-II L-band radar, software-based video extractors (to enhance aircraft plotting) and a range of radar screens and electronic displays to present the processed data in the most suitable form. The system, which forms the nucleus of Singapore's air traffic control network, has also been

chosen by the civil aviation authorities of Holland, Paraguay, the United Kingdom and by Europe's air traffic control organization, Eurocontrol.

### MARITIME TRAFFIC CONTROL

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Israel Should Get Out

It is barely three months since President Reagan launched his Middle East plan and already there are complaints that his initiative is dead. Some say this by way of urging the United States to put pressure on the consensus villain, Israel, and others say it out of genuine despair. Time, they agree, pointing to the concrete that Israel is pouring in the West Bank, is not on the president's side.

Time is short. But arbitrary deadlines have no merit. Surely more than three months is required for an initiative addressing a dispute that has festered for decades. The administration does not appear to have lost its September resolve. It struggles on, chiefly these days in Lebanon, which is now generally accepted to be the place where the first fruits of its seriousness must be shown.

How is it going? The Israelis are scaling down their conditions for withdrawal; they have stopped insisting on a peace treaty and ministerial talks. But they are still trying to use their occupation to impose a relationship that Lebanon's government rejects. The Israelis can reasonably expect to make effective but discreet arrangements for border security. To ask for more now is overreaching.

What would move the Israelis out? A parallel exit of Syrian and remaining PLO troops would be a big help. Each member of this trio is in a position to ensure, by delaying, that

the others will delay, too. Those Arabs who are so ready to call for Israel to withdraw can best make their own appeals come true by applying their influence where they may have influence, on the Syrians and the PLO.

It would also help if Washington were ready to acknowledge the need for more extensive international forces, including American forces, to keep the peace in the parts of Lebanon to be evacuated. The Lebanese government has its own air of unreality in this regard. The sad truth is that the Lebanese remain deeply distrustful and heavily armed, and outsiders will have to stay while the government practices asserting its authority.

Cut American aid to Israel? That is far too severe a step to take while the bargaining in the Beirut bazaar goes on. It would require a decision that at this moment seems unjustified. To be sure, the Israelis do not make restraint easy. As we read it, when Mr. Reagan promised not to use aid as a lever against Israel, implicitly the Israelis promised not to use aid as a lever against him, as they have been doing by lobbying in Congress for \$475 million more than he requested for them. They will not get that extra aid, since the bill containing it will be superseded by a continuing resolution. They should not get it.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Pretoria Justifies Fears

South Africa says it regrets that its armed forces killed women and children during a punitive foray into the capital of Lesotho. The seven victims, it explains, just happened to get caught in "cross fire" with alleged terrorists. But Pretoria's apology is as hollow as its justification for a brazen invasion of an independent black state entirely bounded by white-ruled South Africa.

The two-hour strike into impoverished and unarmed Lesotho was provoked, Pretoria claims, by intelligence reports that black terrorists supposedly based there were about to assassinate leaders of Truscott and Ciskei, two adjacent "homelands" for South Africa's own black majority. All black South Africans are nominally citizens of such homelands, whose independence is imaginary.

But if this intelligence was good, why didn't Pretoria capture the purported assassins when they entered territory under South African control? The raid's more likely purpose was to intimidate Lesotho and test the forbearance of Washington.

The incoming Reagan administration responded in 1981 with a tut-tut when South African forces invaded Mozambique, also supposedly in pursuit of terrorists. Months later, in a more massive operation, South African troops thrust into Angola and killed 201 black nationalists. The Reagan administration condemned the invasion, while pleading that it had to be understood "in context."

South Africa's own interests are subverted when its violence validates the violent threats of its adversaries. It is hard to argue credibly that Angola has to get rid of 20,000 Cuban troops when Pretoria's actions confirm the fears that Angola invokes to justify communist help. By its lawless raid on unarmed Lesotho, South Africa makes its word suspect and its isolation more complete. This time let the State Department say as much, out loud.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### Japan at a Crossroads

The European Community ministers will specifically be asked to examine Japanese trading practices and in particular the restrictions in place on access to its domestic markets. At the same time, Brussels wants more monitoring of Japanese exports to the EC and greater efforts to secure voluntary restraint arrangements. These are hardly provocative suggestions. They are surely the very least that should be demanded by the EC this week if Japan is ever to end its temporizing.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

The United States is calling on Japan to act quickly to liberalize its import policies on a long list of American products. Unless prompt steps are taken, U.S. officials warn, forced reductions in Japanese exports to the United States could occur. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's government indicates that it is taking the American warning seriously. The response that it is preparing in advance of Mr. Nakasone's visit to Washington on Jan. 18 could have a major effect on U.S.-Japanese relations for years to come.

The administration is not going out of its way to pick a fight with Japan. From all the evidence, the administration is sincerely committed to avoiding trade wars. What it seems to be trying to do, rather, is prevent a threatening situation from becoming a possibly calamitous one. To do that will require a major degree of cooperation from Japan, a cooperation that will not be politically easy for Mr. Nakasone or his ruling Liberal Democratic Party. The alternative to reaching a new agreement to further open the Japanese market to American goods could, however, be far more politically costly. This is the choice that the Nakasone government faces.

—Richard Cohen in the Los Angeles Times.

dia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Afghanistan, Ethiopia or Somalia have preferred a so-called balance of "terror" achieved by nuclear weapons, than to have suffered the catastrophes they have endured?

—The Times (London).

### White House Alternatives

There are a lot of lame ducks in Washington these days. Foremost among the wounded is Ronald Reagan, the president who could get whatever he wanted from Congress. House defeat of \$1 billion to start producing the MX missile, Republican and Democratic support for domestic spending far exceeding administration budget requests and Senate resistance to the 5-cent increase in the gas tax were all dramatic signs of congressional independence and the shifting public mood.

With his influence in Congress clearly waning, Mr. Reagan faces tough political choices. Even Democrats concede that they cannot do much in Congress the next two years over Mr. Reagan's opposition. Like many others, they await eagerly his decision whether to seek some conciliation or to pursue confrontation and likely stalemate.

—Richard Cohen in the Los Angeles Times.

### Vietnam Vets Are Different

What impresses me most about the Vietnam vets I know is the sensibility that has emerged among them in recent years: a particular kind of moral seriousness which is unusual in America, one which is deepened and defined by the fact that it has emerged from a direct confrontation not only with the capacity of others for violence and brutality but also with their own culpability, their sense of their own capacity for error and excess. Precisely the same kinds of experiences that have produced in some vets the complex constellations of pain from which they seem unable to recover, have engendered in others an awareness of moral complexity and human tragedy unlike anything one is likely to find elsewhere in America today.

It is this underlying seriousness, I think, that accounts, among other effects, for the ways these veterans treat one another. Whatever their behavior — and it is often skeptical, joking, an affectionate roughhousing — there remains an undercurrent of easygoing and generous concern, or care.

—Peter Marin in The Nation (New York).

### DEC. 14: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1907: Views Vary on Russia

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "Russophobia still betrays its existence in English journalism, to judge from the persistent pessimism of some newspaper correspondents in St. Petersburg. Or perhaps their political clocks are rather slow and they have not yet learned that Russia is no longer the enemy. Such conservative organs as the Daily Telegraph and The Times, carrying scare-heads such as 'Tsardom's Anarchy,' appear determined to regard Russia as on the verge of a revolution. The correspondent of a foreign newspaper in London could equally well interpret the divergent views of the British political parties as indicative of anarchy in the House of Commons."

#### 1932: Debt Vote Fells Herriot

PARIS — Fighting for the "sanctity of contracts" and the "honor of France's signature," Prime Minister Herriot, after a 14-hour battle the issue of which was never at any moment in doubt, was overwhelmingly defeated in the French chamber when his project for meeting France's debt payment to the United States, due on Dec. 15, was rejected by 402 votes to 187. With the downfall of the Herriot ministry on its stand for payment, France is without a government and its default on the payment due to the United States is an accomplished fact. To avoid this eventually, M. Herriot fought to the last, though deserted by his usual supporters during the six months he has been in office.

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"It's bad manners to discuss religion or politics."

## Fasting Along With Shcharansky

By Avraham Weiss

NEW YORK — Arrested by the Soviet regime five years ago, Anatoli Shcharansky was sentenced to a 13-year prison term on charges that he worked for the CIA, which President Jimmy Carter denied. He had been an active member of the Helsinki Watch Committee and he agitated for the right of Jews to emigrate to Israel. Thus he is being oppressed not only as a man but also as a representative of the human spirit, and particularly of the Jewish quest to be identified with Israel.

Those of us who have never met him have come to know him through his wife, Avital. On the morning after their wedding eight years ago, Mrs. Shcharansky, who had received permission to emigrate, left the Soviet Union with the assurance that her husband would join her within six months. She was informed that if she did not leave then she would find it virtually impossible to leave later.

Some weeks ago Mr. Shcharansky began hunger strike to protest the cutting off of the few letters and visits that he had been permitted yearly.

Many people have tried to reach out to the Shcharanskys, to tell them that others really care. I, too, have tried. For six consecutive days, beginning on Oct. 31, I fasted in front of the Soviet mission to the United Nations. During this period I was joined by well over 1,000 people who, on a daily basis, fasted, prayed, studied the Bible and protested on Anatoli Shcharansky's behalf.

Ities, while she would remain alone. By the fifth day a "high" set in — not one imposed from the outside but generated from within. The energy normally used to digest food is deflected elsewhere. Intellectual and spiritual powers seem to expand rather than diminish. Inner mists are removed. No food singes the body. One becomes more honest, more open, more expressive of feelings.

Russian diplomats came and went in droves, looking harried, ambivalent about what was happening. I knew the Russians were people, yet I wondered if they could really display emotion — laugh, cry, love. As the new leader, Yuri Andropov, assumes power, will he make a gesture of good faith by freeing Mr. Shcharansky?

Will American political leaders, when speaking with Mr. Andropov, mention Mr. Shcharansky by name? Or will the discussion focus only on such issues as Poland and Afghanistan — masses, not individuals; countries, not people?

As I look back at that week it seems unreal. It is as if those days didn't exist — an empty space in my life. For Anatoli Shcharansky, such emptiness has continued for years. But in emptiness there is often meaning. The Shcharanskys, in fighting for human rights, lead full lives.

Rabbi Weiss is an assistant professor at Stern College of Yeshiva University and a vice chairman of Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry.

## Ineffective For Lack of Credibility

By Aryeh Neier

NEW YORK — How has the Reagan administration performed on human rights in its first two years? The record is inconsistent at best. What is clear is that while Ronald Reagan came into office determined to ignore human rights in the formulation of foreign policy, he has been unable to budge the issue.

Human rights considerations have in the last few years become a leading standard by which the world judges any foreign policy. Yet, despite considerable shifts in Washington's rhetoric and practice, the administration continues to do a disservice to the cause of human rights.

In its first year it was outspokenly hostile to making human rights a significant concern of its foreign policy. Alexander Haig, as secretary of state, told Congress that a concern with terrorism would replace a concern for human rights. Ernest Lefever, the president's first nominee to be assistant secretary of state for human rights, advocated repeat of human rights laws; Vice President George Bush praised what he said were the democratic ways of President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines.

The U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Jeane Kirkpatrick, seemed always to be in the news attacking human rights advocates. (Jacob Timmerman, disparaging human rights victims (the four churchwomen murdered in El Salvador, whom she called "not just nuns" but "political activists on behalf of the Salvadoran guerrillas), embracing tyrants (her August 1981 visits to Argentina and Chile) and devising rationales for soft-pedaling concern for human rights (her dichotomy between totalitarianism and authoritarianism).

The second year has been different. The administration now professes that concern for human rights is central to its foreign policy. The State Department's Human Rights Bureau, moribund in the first year, has acted vigorously in the second in many individual matters. This is true even in areas such as Central America where the administration has allied itself with authors of savage repression.

In places where the administration does seem to act forcefully to promote human rights, its failures are due to other actions that sustain the appearance that it is still on the course it charted during its first year.

Take Poland. Events there provoked the administration's strongest human rights stand, including the short-lived boycott of the Soviet natural gas pipeline to Western Europe. Considered in isolation, the tough response to the imposition of martial law and the suppression of Solidarity seemed praiseworthy. In practice, however, it was counterproductive.

Because the administration lacked credibility as an advocate of human rights — a weakness it reinforced when it broadcast to Europe a television program featuring the martial law ruler of Turkey denouncing martial law in Poland — it could not persuade West Europeans that it acted on human rights grounds. Countries that might have had greater influence than America on developments in Poland continued to do business as usual with the Soviet bloc, in part because they would not lend themselves to what they saw as an effort to launch a new Cold War.

Farm from being forced to pay a great price, the Soviet Union benefited, forcing the United States to retreat on the pipeline issue to maintain the appearance of Western unity. Because the Reagan administration was vociferous in repudiating concern for human rights in its first year, it would have to perform more even-handedly than its predecessors and speak out more frequently if it intended to become effective. Most of all, it has to avoid gestures such as Mr. Reagan's friendly meeting with President Ern<sup>r</sup>o Rios Montt of Guatemala and his subsequent remarks tending to exonerate the general's government of human rights abuses.

The change in the second year has been both significant and wholly inadequate. Regrettably, it seems fair to predict that the administration will frequently continue to be ineffectual in promoting human rights, even when it tries, until it achieves credibility as a human rights advocate.

The writer is vice chairman of the human rights organizations Americas Watch and Helsinki Watch.

## Reagan and Human Rights

### In Southern Africa, 'Constructive Engagement'

By Robert L. Rotberg

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — The English say that trapping flies with treacle is easier than using a swatter. The Reagan administration's treacherous foreign policy for southern Africa — called "constructive engagement" — is designed first to encourage South Africa to yield control of Namibia and second to persuade South Africa to help the West ensure the region's security.

In fact, the Reagan policy has brought no answer to the Namibian question and has unintentionally allowed South Africa to intensify security measures at home.

The policy, as articulated by Vice President George Bush last month during his swing through Africa and by various State Department officials, is a means, not an end. But from the African viewpoint the friendship and support for South Africa that are explicit components of "constructive engagement" have produced few beneficial results.

All recent U.S. administrations have expressed abhorrence of apartheid, but "constructive engagement" was designed to differentiate the Reagan administration's tactical approach sharply from that of the Carter administration. Whereas representatives of Jimmy Carter's State Department threatened sanctions if South Africa failed to cooperate, and held the South Africans at arm's

length, the policy since early 1981 has been cordial and at times expansive.

South African military and intelligence officials have moved back and forth between Washington and Pretoria. The U.S. Commerce Department has encouraged the sale of formerly embargoed items to South Africa. America favors an International Monetary Fund loan of \$1.2 billion to South Africa without conditions.

Treacherous is a sweet, sticky syrup. Washington has been spreading it thickly across the diplomatic bargaining table. With what results?

Namibia remains an unresolved issue. Although now, as before Ronald Reagan's election in 1980, South Africa claims it is willing to settle the dispute, a definitive resolution is far away as ever. Two years ago the Carter administration said the United Nations could not be trusted to help oversee a crucial election with impartiality. When "constructive engagement" smoothed over that problem, new ones arose. Now the South Africans refuse to budge until a trial. The government has used sections of the new Intimidation Act to detain otherwise legitimate strikers.

The Americans who are constructively engaged assure the South Africans that the Cubans will go if the South Africans prepare for the United Nations-supervised election that has long been agreed upon. But the South Africans have raised Lesotho.

In South Africa itself it is difficult to discern exactly what has been accomplished. There have been more deaths in detention this year than in the last three years of the Carter administration. But the minister of law and order recently instructed underlings to be more humane when interrogating security prisoners. Black trade unions exist, but their more successful leaders have been questioned and jailed for long periods without trial. The government has used sections of the new Intimidation Act to detain otherwise legitimate strikers.



Eleven Philippine journalists were indicted Monday for allegedly trying to overthrow President Ferdinand E. Marcos. Three of them, from left to right, are the editor-publisher of the newspaper *We Forum*, José Burgos Jr.; a former senator, Francisco Rodrigo; and Joaquin J. Roces, publisher of the defunct *Manila Times*. The accused are facing a possible death penalty.

### Philippine Journalists Deny Subversion

United Press International

MANILA

Eleven Philippine journalists pleaded not guilty Monday to subversion charges that could bring them the maximum penalty of death.

The eleven, accused of plotting to overthrow President Ferdinand E. Marcos, were arrested last week when the government shut down *We Forum*, a three-week-old opposition newspaper they worked for.

They are charged with promoting the overthrow of Mr. Marcos by sully his image in newspaper stories.

Editor-publisher José Burgos Jr., former Senator Francisco Rodrigo, and eight others en-

tered the pleas in criminal court.

But Joaquin J. Roces, 69, publisher of the defunct *Manila Times*, refused to enter any plea and said he would not participate in the proceedings. The judge entered a plea of not guilty on his behalf.

Mr. Roces gave no reason for his move, but a source close to him said "he obviously does not have faith in our courts." Mr. Roces was allowed to leave to return home, where he has been confined under house arrest.

About 50 students staged a demonstration outside the court, clapping their hands and chanting anti-government slogans and revolutionary songs.

A heated argument erupted during the proceedings when the prisoners complained they were blindfolded as they were led in and out of their cells to receive visitors and attend court proceedings.

The accused also said they were confined in boarded-up rooms with only a 3-inch by 6-inch peephole. They said they were given only steel beds to sleep on and since their confinement six days ago were allowed only 15 minutes of sun.

All of the prisoners except for Mr. Roces were being held in tightly guarded cells at the suburban Fort Bonifacio military camp.

Mr. Roces, 69, publisher of the defunct *Manila Times*, refused to enter any plea and said he would not participate in the proceedings. The judge entered a plea of not guilty on his behalf.

Mr. Roces gave no reason for his move, but a source close to him said "he obviously does not have faith in our courts." Mr. Roces was allowed to leave to return home, where he has been confined under house arrest.

About 50 students staged a demonstration outside the court, clapping their hands and chanting anti-government slogans and revolutionary songs.

### Papua New Guinea Manages Truce But Not Peace in Tribal Fighting

By Colin Campbell

New York Times Service

MOUNT HAGEN, Papua New Guinea — The police had hoped that the leaders of the Okane and Kumukane clans would join at a recent outdoor meeting in signing a government-drafted agreement to end their tribal conflict, which has left 13 persons dead in three months.

But at the last moment the Okane chief, Tahu Bolt, and the Kumukane chief, Gingan Gispe, refused to take responsibility for every possible violation by thousands of fellow clan members. So they shook hands instead, and a murmur went up from the hundreds on each side of the highlands meadow where they met.

It was a truce, not a peace, in a war whose cost has included the burning of 1,000 houses and 500 stores, and the slaughtering of 3,000 pigs and 1,000 chickens, according to officials in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea's capital.

Fighting among the many mountain tribes of Papua New Guinea has been at a higher pitch in the last few months than at any time since the nation received its independence from Australia in 1975. As a result, highland leaders have urged the government to declare a state of emergency.

But Prime Minister Michael Somare has been reluctant to invoke emergency powers. In November he sent a hundred special policemen to the five highland

provinces, where 40 percent of the country's three million people live. His previous government fell in 1979 after he declared a state of emergency and was accused of arbitrary use of power.

Some highlanders think the recent tribal fighting reflects the tensions of population growth — 3 percent a year — in a region whose rich but limited valley farmlands are being turned over to such cash crops as coffee and tea.

The meeting of the Okane and Kumukane leaders took place Nov. 26 in foothills 40 miles (64 kilometers) northeast of Mount Hagen, a town in central Papua New Guinea. The meadow where it was held, part of Banane village, was owned by married members of both clans. The houses of the village are charred ruins now, but a tiny bamboo church is still intact.

Speaking at the meeting, the Okane chief, Tahu Bolt, a former member of Parliament who was

defeated in elections in June, said the conflict began the same month as the voting, over the involvement of Gingan Gispe, the Kumukane chief, in an auto accident and the lack of compensation paid.

Gingan Gispe, also defeated in the elections, said the conflict could have been averted "if we, the leaders, had sat down and worked it out properly."

Tribal conflicts have been reported elsewhere in the highlands, near Goroka, for example, in Eastern Highlands province, and in Enga and Chimbu provinces as well.

"People are unstable at the moment," Prime Minister Somare said in Port Moresby. "There are economic reasons and social change."

Some people here are concerned that lawlessness may spread to the towns. Most residents of Port Moresby attribute the small capital's rising crime rate to youthful joblessness and rootlessness.

### Lightning Kills 8 in Java

The Associated Press

JAKARTA — Eight farmers were killed and 24 severely injured when lightning struck a field in a rice field in West Java where they sought shelter from heavy rains.

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SEIKO

### U.S. Reveals Talks in Moscow on Namibia Issue

By Richard M. Weintraub  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Chester A. Crocker, held unannounced talks with high-ranking Soviet officials in Moscow last week on the connected issues of Cuban troops in Angola and efforts to reach a settlement on an independent Namibia, the State Department has confirmed.

Mr. Crocker met with the Soviet deputy foreign minister, Leonid F. Il'yich, Wednesday, the same day that the South African foreign minister, R. F. Botha, and the defense minister, General Magnus Malan, met in the Cape Verde islands with representatives of the Angolan government.

Mr. Crocker's meeting with Mr. Il'yich was his second in the past several weeks and represents one of the rare points of contact between Washington and Moscow under the Reagan administration.

The U.S.-Soviet and South African meetings would appear to offer one of the first glimmers of hope that negotiations on a settlement of South-West Africa as an independent Namibia might be picking up pace after slogging since late summer, especially when coupled with other recent U.S.-Soviet contacts and promising signs from the current meeting of the Central Committee of the Angolan ruling party.

Casting some doubt on the issue, however, is the South African raid into Lesotho Thursday to attack members of the South African guerrilla movement, the African National Congress. While South Africa attempted to suggest U.S. approval for the raid, the State Department issued one of its sharpest criticisms of South Africa under the Reagan administration and a high-ranking U.S. official privately labeled the act "just plain dumb."

U.S. officials said after the meetings and the South African raid that they were anxiously watching Angola for the next step in what they hope will be a quickening process on Namibia. The key signal would be an Angolan invitation to the United States to engage in further talks on the future of the Cuban troops.

A State Department official said the estimated 20,000 to 25,000 Cuban troops in Angola, which generally stay out of the way of the South African forces, have become involved in the recent upsurge of military action by the Angolan anti-government forces of Jonas Savimbi.

The deputy assistant secretary of state, Frank George Wisner 2d, currently is in Mozambique, another neighbor of South Africa that has been the target of a destabilization campaign by Pretoria. Mr. Wisner has been a point man in the talks with Angola as well.

South Africa's aggressive policies toward its neighbors and the U.S. policy of "constructive engagement" toward the apartheid

regime have come under increasing attack in Congress in recent weeks, especially from the Africa subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee under Representative Howard E. Wolpe, Democrat of Michigan.

Representative Wolpe's committee held one of the rare hearings during the current lame duck session of Congress last week to focus on what he called the "dangerous

development of escalating instability" in southern Africa.

During the hearings, Alvaro Isaacman, professor of history at the University of Minnesota and an expert on Mozambique, cited interviews with Mozambican officials in Lusaka to their recent record of offering safe haven to alleged or actual guerrilla units that take haven in neighboring states.

Another witness before the panel, Seth Singleton, a Rice College professor and expert on Soviet foreign policy, argued that such actions play into Moscow's hands.

South African troops directly control a salient in southern Ango-

la "trip wire" with another major South African invasion of Angola.

Mr. Wolpe, meanwhile, said last week that Soviet experts attending an unusual U.S.-Soviet conference on Africa at the University of California at Berkeley last month delivered a "consistent message that they want to reduce areas of confrontation in Africa and that they have no real strategic interest there."

The conference, four years in the making, was sponsored by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Soviet Academy of National Sciences.

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Gianni Versace

### Boy Falls From Plane, Dies

The Associated Press

GRANDFIELD, Oklahoma — A 23-month-old boy was killed Sunday when he fell more than 500 feet from an airplane that had just taken off from a rural airport, authorities said. They said that the boy fell out when the plane's cargo door blew open.

### Seoul Court Upholds Sentences in Arson Case

Reuters

SEOUL — An appeals court has upheld death sentences imposed on two South Koreans for setting fire to a U.S. cultural center in March, court officials said.

Moon Boe Shik, 23, a former theology student, and Kim Hyon Jang, 31, had been found guilty of attempting to overthrow President Chun Doo Hwan's government through popular uprisings by attacking the center in the southeast city of Pusan. The ruling was made Friday. A final appeal can be made to the Supreme Court.



WHITE HORSE

THE SCOTCH THAT'S ALWAYS WELCOME

# A Rare Glimpse at the 'Black Jews of Ethiopia'

By Bernard Edinger

Reuters

**GONDA, R. Ethiopia** — Marxist Ethiopia, accused of persecuting its 28,000 Falasha Jews, has permitted outsiders to view some villages where the "black Jews of Ethiopia" have lived since the time of Biblical Israel.

On Friday and Saturday, before and during the Jewish Sabbath, this correspondent visited Waleka, Ambrober and Tedda, dusty villages

around the former Ethiopian imperial capital of Gondar, more than 700 kilometers (440 miles) north of Addis Ababa.

It was the first contact with a Westerner that the Falashas (emigrants of the Amharic language, Jewish in religion but similar in biological type to the Galla) had been permitted to have in nearly two years.

The Falashas were cut off from outside contact in early 1981, when Ethiopian authorities ex-

pelled foreign Jewish welfare workers on charges of encouraging emigration to Israel.

Brochures continued to offer visits to the poverty-stricken communities, where lifestyles have changed little in more than 20 centuries, but authorities barred tourists and diplomats from the villages.

Alarmist reports on the fate of the Falashas have appeared periodically in the Western press, resulting in demonstrations last month in Israel by the small num-

ber of Ethiopian Jews who live there.

Ethiopian authorities, wishing to improve their image in the West and to attract currency-bearing European and American tourists, said this week that they had nothing to fear from investigations into the conditions of the Falashas.

A member of the military government said through an Information Ministry official: "The villages are now open for all — tourists, correspondents, even Israeli en-

voyes if they wish to see what is the truth there."

Leaders of the villages were clearly taken aback at the sight of a foreigner. They did not believe that official attitudes toward them had changed. But none had heard of the concern about them abroad.

All seemed surprised that their co-

religionists should have been cam-

paigning on their behalf.

The leader of Waleka, who introduced himself as Abebe Birhane in Amharic and Yair Ben Uri in flawless Hebrew, was reluctant to speak without clearance from security officers in Gondar.

He brightened on a second visit, when three government officials came to encourage him to speak and brought with them the door handles and locks of the village synagogue, which was closed by authorities at the time of the crack-

down. There was no synagogue at Tedda, where about 100 Jews live among 1,000 Ethiopian Christians, but the synagogue was open at Ambrober, a major Falasha center of about 2,500 Jews, most of whom eke a living from the rocky soil, ploughing behind oxen as in Biblical days.

Ambrober, reached by a bone-jolting ride over hills and rugged gorges, is a huddle of thatched-roofed tulku (huts) with no electricity. Water is drawn from a nearby stream.

Mr. Abebe, who had been praying with others outside the synagogue when the visitors arrived, rushed inside to check on the condition of the Torah (scrolls of the law) as soon as the building was opened.

For the devout Falashas, who practice Judaism as did the ancient Hebrews before the fall of the second temple in Jerusalem before Roman armies in A.D. 72, it was clearly a significant moment.

The national commission for tourism, Fischa Geda, said in Addis Ababa that the Organization for Rehabilitation Through Training, the Jewish welfare group, had smuggled Falashas out of Ethiopia to Sudan and onward to Israel and "this had to be stopped for they are totally Ethiopians."

Mr. Fischa said the revolutionary government considered the Falashas to be on an equal footing with 30 million fellow Ethiopians and was working for their welfare and development.

But ties with other Jews and the pre-eminence of Jerusalem in their prayers are clearly of the utmost importance to the Falashas, who were cut off from mainstream Judaism at the fall of Biblical Israel and until the last century.

Israel's chief rabbis finally ruled in the early 1970s that the Falashas were indeed Jews. They were held to be descendants of one of the 10 lost tribes and could therefore settle in Israel.



Prime Minister Dato Seri Mahathir Bin Mohammed of Malaysia, center, and Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy of France, to his left, reviewed an honor guard Monday in Kuala Lumpur.

## France and Malaysia Differ on Cambodia

Reuters

**KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia** — France and Malaysia failed to iron out differences on the conflict in Cambodia during talks Monday between Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy of France and Prime Minister Dato Seri Mahathir Bin Mohammed of Malaysia, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Mr. Mauroy said that France's traditional ties with Vietnam did not imply support for Hanoi in the Cambodian conflict, the spokesman said. France voted at the United Nations for the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia.

However, Malaysia supports the recently formed coalition of forces fighting against the Hanoi-backed government in Phnom Penh and France has

refused to recognize the coalition because it includes the Khmer Rouge, overthrown by Vietnamese forces in 1979.

Meanwhile, Michel Jobert, the French foreign trade minister, had scheduled further discussions Monday on the means to increase French trade and investment in Malaysia, including possible credits for projects and export contracts.

## Kohl Submits Contrived Confidence Motion to Bundestag

Reuters

**BONN** — Chancellor Helmut Kohl formally submitted a motion Monday for a vote of confidence which he plans deliberately to lose which fails to gain an absolute majority of the 497 votes in the Bundestag on a confidence vote.

A parliamentary spokesman confirmed that the motion had been submitted to the Bundestag's

spokesman, Richard Stückler, in accordance with the constitution. Under the procedure, the president can dissolve parliament and call midterm elections if a sitting chancellor fails to gain an absolute majority of the 497 votes in the Bundestag on a confidence vote.

Spokesmen for Mr. Kohl's parties — the Christian Democrats, Christian Social Union and Free Democrats — said their deputies would abstain. All 232 opposition Social Democrats are expected to vote against Mr. Kohl, ensuring the motion is defeated. Some senior constitutional lawyers have expressed concern about the legitimacy of Mr. Kohl's move.

The constitution, framed to prevent the chronic political instability which helped bring Hitler to power almost 50 years ago, does not allow the chancellor to dissolve parliament nor the Bundestag to vote its own dissolution.

But political sources said the decision of President Karl Carstens

to call early elections would be eased by opinion polls showing that 85 percent of voters want them.

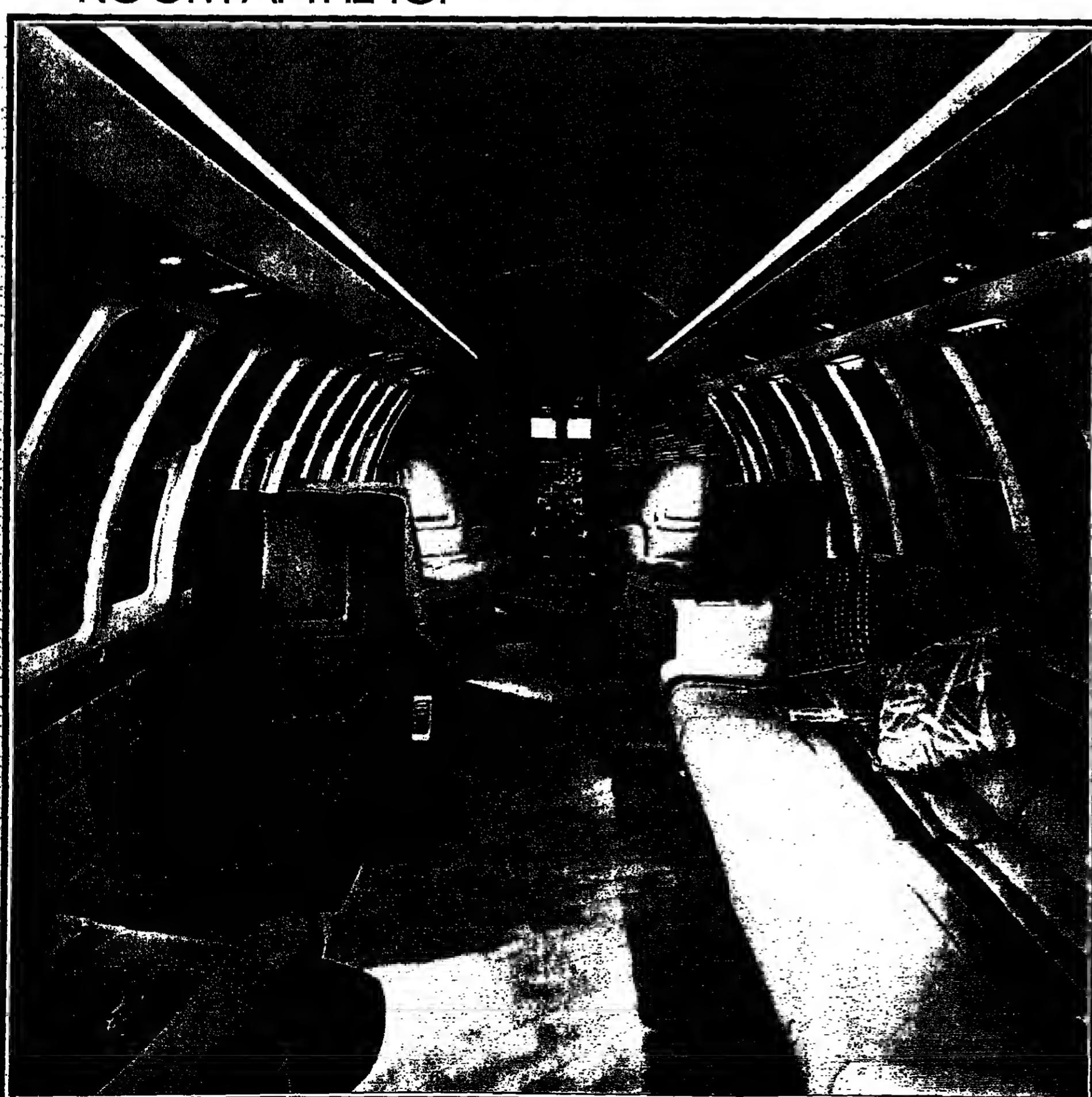
Several members of parliament were reported last month to be considering appealing to the constitutional court to prevent the elections. But the sources said the deputies had apparently dropped the idea after receiving legal advice that the move would at most delay the vote by a few days.

## Soviet Envoy to Quit Paris

The Associated Press

**PARIS** — The Soviet ambassador to France, Stepan Chernovenko, said Monday that he would end his nine-year tour here this month to return to Moscow to direct a section of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party dealing with Soviet internal and foreign political activities. There was no immediate word on his successor.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

## Peck's Good Boy

By Betty Cuniber

*Los Angeles Times Service*  
WASHINGTON — "Boys," said author Richard Peck, "are so often portrayed as one-dimensional, horny, slobbering fools."

A former boy himself, 43-year-old Peck takes exception to that.

"So he has done what any self-respecting, former high school English teacher would do. He has written a book about it — a paperback novel, 'Close Enough to Touch' (Dell; \$2.25), aimed at teen-age boys and told in the first person by a teen-age boy."

The story-teller, an introspective, long-distance runner named Matt, whose first love drops dead in the high-school parking lot of a brain-anery, talks this way about teen-agers:

"Why in the hell, I say to Beth, do women think they're the only ones who feel anything?"

Peck admits, "In real life, I have never would have said it. He would have only wondered it."

A mix of what Peck calls "the real and the ideal," this is the unrelenting essence of the book — boys having feelings, expressing feelings, dealing with feelings. Even the book's football hero, who possesses "doorknob toes, weight-lifting arms and sausage fingers," also comes equipped with an Ann Landers heart that gushes forth to a stunned Matt ("I didn't know team players had inner lives") during an impromptu locker-room discussion.

In the first conversation we have, the football player, Joe Hoening, tells Matt a story about a teammate: "Crock Wilson. You know Crock. Six-foot-five and weighs about an eighth of a ton. I mean he can rattle your cage." After a tough loss on the gridiron, Wilson "cried his dumb heart out," the football hero tells Matt. Then he gets to the point of his parable.

"What I'm saying, man, is: You've got some crying to do. Just do it."

And then the wise young man with the "forearms like fur-bearing, steel" limps off to the whirlpool. In another episode of Matt's continuing attempt to cope, something unexpected happens. "It could happen to anybody, and now it happens to me. Scotch-flavored beer appears briefly in my throat. Then I throw up. Right on an officer of the law."

Peck draws his expertise on the subject matter from his 12 years of teaching English in a New York City high school and from "traveling 70,000 miles a year, eavesdropping on kids." The traveling is to research and promote a series of young adult novels he has written and will continue to write.



Richard Peck: "The real problems of the '80s."

## Yule Hints for Pop and Jazz Listeners

By Michael Zwerin

*International Herald Tribune*  
PARIS — Here are some jazz and pop gift recommendations:

James Blood Ulmer, "Black Rock" (CBS): Ulmer tunes his guitar in unusual intervals to make unusual music. He came out of R&B, studied and performed with Omette Coleman (creator of the "Harmonoloid" system) and was a linchpin of the New York loft jazz movement in the '70s. Ulmer once defined fusion music pejoratively as "rocky jazz" though he fuses elements of the two with as much success as anybody since Weather Report. A funk beat tempered by the circular drumming of Grant Calvin Weston provides the foundation for the kind of vocals (by Ulmer) and improvisations Jimi Hendrix might be playing were he alive.

Lee Konitz-Michel Petrucciani, "Toot Suite" (Owl): Konitz, alto-

man and an elder statesman of the cool, meets a hot 20-year-old newcomer one-on-one. Pianist Petrucciani is the biggest thing to hit French jazz since Jean-Luc Ponty (both now live in California). Konitz takes standards like "Lover Man" into unfamiliar territory with a unique ear that hears intervals most of us would not imagine. His style basically has not changed since he was featured with Miles Davis's "Birth of the Cool" band in the late '40s, and Stan Kenton in the '50s. It has matured and our ears have caught up. Petrucciani has no trouble catching up with or leading Konitz. Recorded in the Salle Bösendorfer in Paris, the sound quality is extraordinary. Put on your thinking cap.

Dou Henley, "I Can't Stand Still" (Asylum): One of the voices of The Eagles ("Hotel California"), Henley has come up with a smart, streamlined solo album. In "Dirty Laundry" a journalist proclaims: "It's interesting when people die/Give us dirty laundry." Set to a bouncy beat, "Them and Us" is about nuclear war: "One finger on the button/One finger up his nose/Johnny's in some cornfield." The early warning blows.

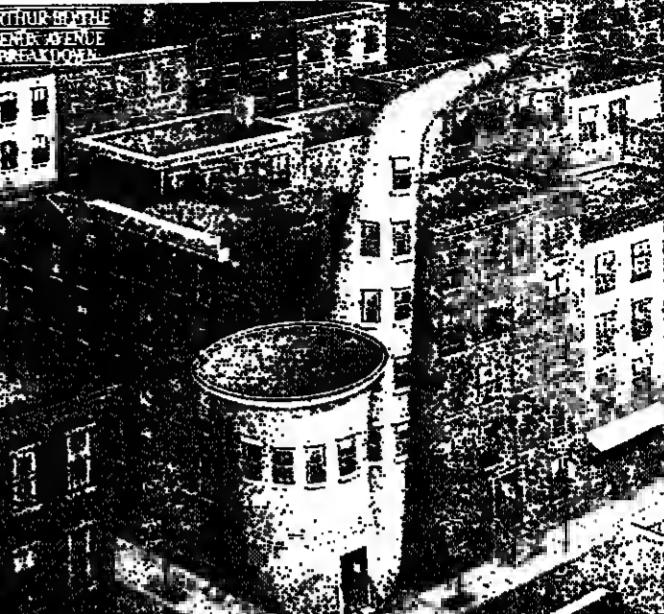
His point of view does not hit you on the head — the mechanical time sounds like a computerized rhythm machine, for example, a social commentary in itself. Even a love song finds a nice twist for a hook:

"So we've got a little problem, baby/How to put together love and work." Dou Henley obviously can't stand still.

"Collection Privée" (Carlyle Music): Previously unissued live performances by Miles Davis, Chet Baker, Sonny Stitt and Kenny Clarke with a number of top French jazz musicians, including the pianist René Urtreger, from whose private tape collection this album was put together. The sound quality on the two Davis tracks (recorded in 1957) is barely passable, though the music is much more than that. Baker and Stitt have rarely displayed better form.

Kurtis Blow, "Tough" (Mercury): Black ghetto street poetry over a funk beat, including the hit title track. "Rapping" is a current fad making capital out of black culture and misery: "I don't want a lot, I want just enough/So why has it got to be so damn tough?" The texture gets monotonous before the end of both sides, but misery is monotonous too so it adds up to a certain organic unity. In any case, rapping is happening, and if you like to keep up with trends . . .

The Clash, "Combat Rock" (CBS): Spare, ambitious, political new wave rock. The "tunes" are often more rap than melody. Though simplistic at times ("Murder is a



Jacket for Arthur Blythe record, from "Phonographics."

crime unless it was done by a policeman or an aristocrat"), the message sounds like one from the heart.

Keith Jarrett, "Concerts" (ECM): Some of the same old (wonderful) stuff. Jarrett's solo acoustic piano improvisations sound less alike each other the more you hear them. Tapping his apparently inexhaustible mine, Jarrett continues to find deeper

hi-fi production. The highs are clearer, the lows fuller than the originals. (To appreciate the Beatles' genius, remember that "Sergeant Pepper" was originally cut on only four tracks.) It is claimed here that "All You Need Is Love," "Magical Mystery Tour," "Abbey Road," "Let It Be" and so on were all pressed from the original masters.

Book: "Phonographics" compiled by Storm Thorgerson, Roger Dean and David Howells (AMP Publications, 159 pages): A coffee-table size book with beautiful reproductions of recent jazz and rock album jackets which, like posters, can be artistic as well as a commercial tool. The best of them manage to represent the music visually — a vividly sexy Debbie Harry with pins stuck through her cheeks, Freddie Hubbard wearing a Panama hat and his supersade expression for "Superblue," a naked Latin-type lady fighting a bull for Ry Cooder's "Borderline," a saxophone-shaped brownstone illustrating "Lenox Avenue Break-down" by Arthur Blythe. There are both English and French editions.

Also recommended:

Miles Davis, "We Want Miles" (CBS, double album); Davis live in 1981.

Rolling Stones, "Still Life" (Pathé-Marconi). The Stones live in 1981.

Bruce Springsteen, "Nebraska" (CBS): Shades of Woody Guthrie.

## Fathers Assail IRS Support Action

By Andree Brooks

*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — Hundreds of divorced fathers are protesting a U.S. law concerning child support. Since the beginning of the year it has permitted the Internal Revenue Service to withhold tax refunds if the recipients are delinquent in the payment of court-ordered child support.

Last year Congress authorized the Child Support Enforcement Office of the Department of Health and Human Services to send the IRS a list of those who were at least \$150 and three months behind in child-support payments.

Because the officials believe the delinquencies have placed a particularly unfair burden on the taxpayer, the initial program has been confined to those whose children are receiving welfare benefits. Most of the children needed welfare benefits, enforcement officials maintained, because the support payments were not coming in. In almost all cases those who were in arrears were found to be non-custodial fathers.

Peck does not pretend that his book is meant for everyone. "Our books," he said of teen books in general, "don't do well in pretentious schools or in the ghetto. People above and below the middle class seem to have something else to do."

Nonetheless, he will continue to write for the segment of teens who will buy his books. "Kids need books," he said. "They are not given the standards and discipline in schools that we took for granted. They look for morals in books." He thinks a significant number of boys have been closet romance novel readers for a long time, and his publisher is hoping he's right.

"I wrote the book for boys," Peck said, with no uncertainty. "But the first response I got was from girls, wanting to meet Matt."

Withheld totaled \$169.9 million, an average of \$630 for each return.

However, Ernest Acosta, an IRS spokesman, says that where an error can be established or where it can be proved the refund was actually due to a nonliable second spouse, an adjustment will be authorized. He said 4,851 such reversals, totaling \$2.8 million, had been made.

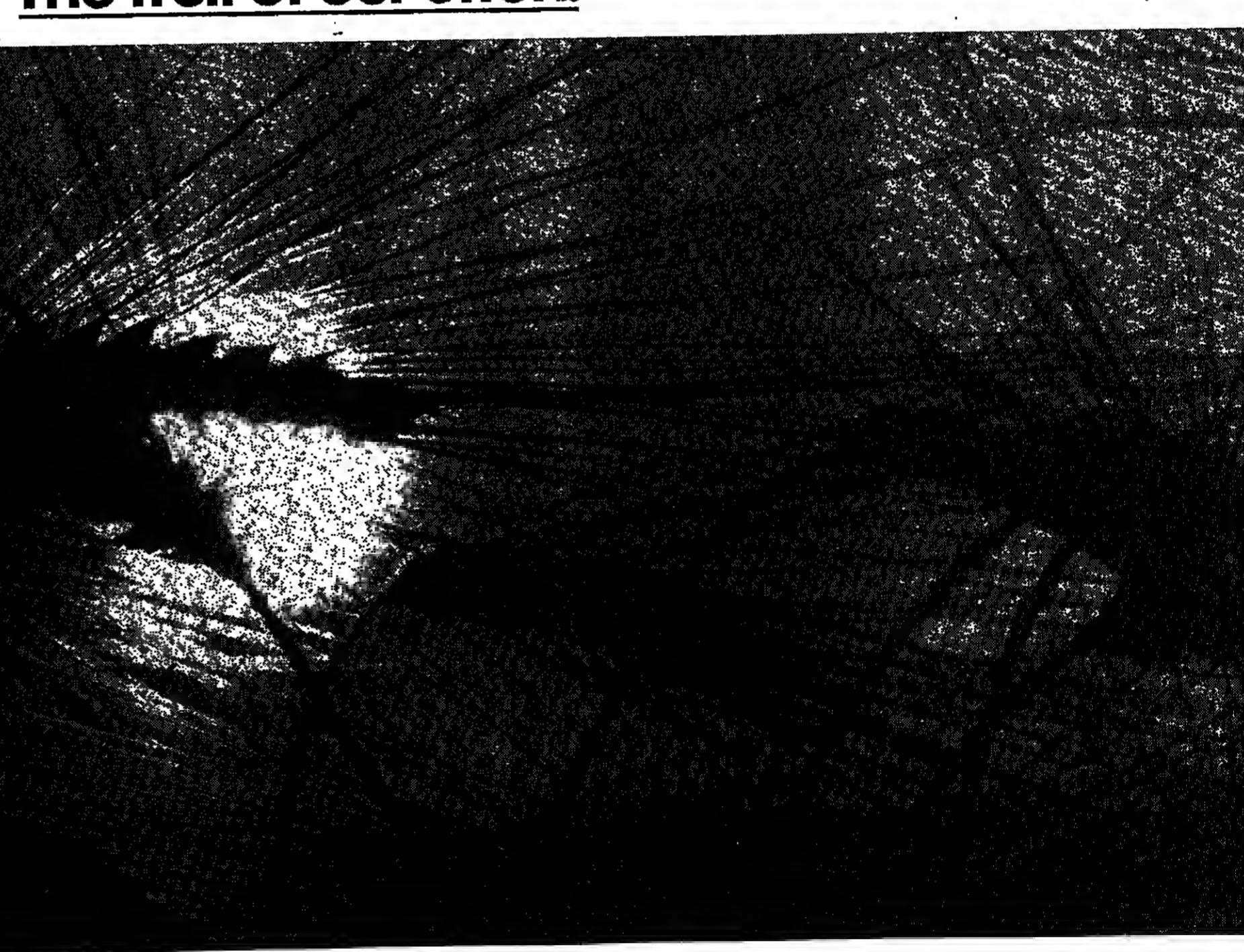
Joyce's case was one of those reversed; he got a refund of \$800 after he had demonstrated he was not so far in arrears as the government had suggested. However, he asserts it cost him untold hours to pursue the issue as well as at least \$200 in interest on a 17-percent loan that he needed to cover a contractor's bill he had expected to pay with his refund.

Members of the National Congress for Men, a 10,000-member network of 135 divorced men's rights groups, are particularly outraged with the new program. At a convention in Detroit in August the group passed a resolution vowing to fight the Intercept program. That campaign is being coordinated by John Rossler, vice president of Equal Rights for Fathers of New York State, an 1,800-member group.

Single mothers question the motives of the men who are protesting. "They are angry because they thought they were going to continue to get away with not paying," said Elaine Fromm, secretary of the Organization for the Enforcement of Child Support, a Maryland-based group of 350 divorced custodial parents that is working to coordinate the efforts of a number of similar groups. "They had made themselves comfortable in a new situation and went overboard on credit. Now they can't afford these payments. The new law was long overdue."

Not so, Rossler maintains. "Almost to a man you always hear our members say, 'We do not support parental irresponsibility,'" he asserted. "But you also hear them say they are extremely frustrated because they have no input into their children's lives. They seem to feel that the courts have been too lax in enforcing visitation or encouraging participation and that all the authorities really seem to care about is whether or not they pay."

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	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	1020.14	1029.71	1013.34	1024.25	+5.50
20 Trn	479.37	487.07	474.70	484.34	+7.37
15 Util	118.12	118.37	117.24	118.03	-0.14
45 S&P	402.14	405.18	397.65	402.35	+2.62

## Market Summary, Dec. 13

	NYSE Index		
	High	Low	Chg.
Composite	96.73	90.47	5.26
Industrials	92.42	92.31	0.11
Trans.	72.93	72.41	0.52
Utilities	70.93	70.51	0.42

Standard & Poors Index					
	Nbb	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg. %
Composite	141.19	139.75	140.50	+0.16	+1.14%
Industrials	159.41	155.30	155.45	+0.15	+0.97%
U.S. Nec.	59.30	58.48	58.95	+0.47	+0.80%
Finance	14.90	14.55	14.73	+0.18	+1.24%
Trans.	23.98	23.41	23.76	+0.18	+0.77%

	Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.
Volume	63,14	161,28	425	8,0
Adv.	48	83	244	253
Adv./Up	51,42	136	236	191
Decl.	76	95	307	176
Decl./Down	22,53	47,84	211	131
Unch.	375	345	265	270
Total	1,924	1,924	825	847
New highs	45	61	24	19
New lows	4	7	1	1

**Dow Jones Bond Averages**

	Close	Chg.
Bonds		
Utilities	N.A.	N.A.

## Monday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

## Manville Thriving Despite Filing of Petition on Debts

*New York Times Service*  
NEW YORK — Manville Corp. is looking awfully good for a company in bankruptcy — at least so far.

Unlike most other corporations that file for protection from their creditors under chapter 11 of the federal bankruptcy law, Manville is still trading on the New York Stock Exchange, and its shares are slowly rising. They have climbed from \$4.25 on Aug. 27, the day after Manville's bankruptcy filing, to about \$9.50.

er, is another sign of strength, even though part of the latest earnings resulted from the deferral of interest payments that followed the bankruptcy filing.

A Manville spokesman said the ads were just "an attempt to assure our customers that we'll be able to continue to provide quality products," but many workers with asbestos-related diseases saw them as an attempt by Manville to shift attention from the issue of liability.

ty. And the indications of financial vigor at the company may be deceptive because the main question surrounding Manville's future — whether the bankruptcy court will resolve the 16,000 claims that Manville faces from workers with asbestos-related diseases — has yet to be decided. Lawyers for the asbestos plaintiffs assert that Manville's bankruptcy filing was a bad-faith effort to avoid their claims and should be thrown out of court.

should be thrown out of court.

Right now, Manville is preparing court papers that will be just as distressing to the injured workers — and just as interesting from a legal point of view — as the original bankruptcy filing.

"We hope in the next couple of weeks to file papers asking the bankruptcy judge to estimate what the asbestos plaintiffs would be

mate what the asbestos plaintiffs would be likely to get if they went through the normal litigation process and then to consider that amount their claim," said Stephen Case, one of Manville's attorneys.

can't imagine any appeals court upholding," said Robert Rosenberg, counsel to the asbestos workers' creditor committee. "As far as I'm aware, no court has ever done that kind of estimating. I would oppose it all the way to the Supreme Court."

# Decision Makers' Daily.

\* Source : LAE '81  
DIE WELT is a newspaper of the Axel Springer Publishing Group. For further information contact: Die Welt and Welt am Sonntag Advertising Departments: Tel: Hamburg 3471, U.K. - Kristine Westzel; Tel: London 400 2004

## **Staatsanwalt verweigert Akteneinsicht**

\* Source : LAE '81  
DIE WELT is a newspaper of the Axel Springer Publishing Group. For further information contact: Die Welt and Welt am Sonntag Advertising Departments: Tel: Hamburg 3471, U.K. - Kristine Westcott, Tel: London 490 2004

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1982

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Warner Communications Calls Its E.T. Sales Disappointing

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — Warner Communications, which last week announced lower-than-expected earnings forecasts, on Monday issued one negative and one positive forecast. Michael Moers, president of the Atari division's consumer electronics operations, said unit sales of Amiga's E.T. cartridge have built up more slowly than the company expected. Concerning that, the game, based on the movie, will not sell more than the Pac-Man, he said the company's hopes for a pickup in sales in the next few weeks. Meanwhile, Mauny Gerard of the office of the Warner president said Atari expects hardware sales of its 3,600 video-game system to be up more than 50 percent this year and software sales for the system to show an even greater increase. Later Atari unveiled its new generation home computer, the 1200XL, that can use existing Atari programs. The computer, which includes 64K of random-access memory, should sell for less than \$1,000, Atari said.



First National Boston Aids Colonial

WATERBURY, Connecticut (Reuters) — First National Boston will acquire a 4.9-percent stake in Colonial Bancorp as a result of its agreement to invest \$25 million in the Connecticut-based bank. Bruce Wilson, a Colonial senior vice president, said Monday. He said that First National Boston will also acquire an option to purchase an additional 20-percent stake in Colonial when interstate banking laws permit.

First National's investment in Colonial, which has assets of \$1.25 billion, was announced earlier Monday in London, where a Colonial branch has encountered problems with loans to Greek shipowners resulting in a loss of between \$15 million and \$19 million for the parent company.

Bob Mariano, Colonial's senior lending officer in London, said the bank will make a \$35-million provision for the loans and intends to cut its dividend from the last quarterly payout of 45 cents a share.

Chrysler Canada Workers Return

TORONTO (AP) — Chrysler's 10,000 Canadian workers began returning to work Monday with a new contract won after a five-week strike that the company's chairman, Lee A. Iacocca, says cost the automaker \$100 million.

The new contract was ratified Sunday by 7,753 to 787, Wylene Cuthbertson, a spokeswoman for United Auto Workers union, reported. The 42,300 U.S. Chrysler workers, who did not strike, are scheduled to vote Thursday and Friday on their new contract, negotiated along with the Canadian agreement.

Dunlop Plans Malaysian Acquisitions

SINGAPORE (Reuters) — Dunlop Estates said Monday that it plans to acquire a 53.7-percent stake in Malaysian Plantations, which is active in rubber and palm oil, from Multi-Purpose Holdings in exchange for shares valued at \$0.5 million ringgit (\$34 million). The agreement is subject to the approval of authorities.

Dunlop Estates also announced plans to buy two plantation companies and four plantation-related properties for 107 million ringgit from Koperasi Serbaguna Malaysia.

Prime Computer to Buy Compeda

LONDON (Reuters) — The British Technology Group said Monday it had agreed to sell its Compeda subsidiary to Prime Computer of the United States.

British Technology, which is composed of the National Enterprise Board and the National Research Development Corp., had been negotiating for the sale for a number of weeks after the failure of a proposed reorganization in the British computer-aided design industry threatened the closing of Compeda.

The terms of the transaction were not made public. In addition to Prime, Computervision of the United States was also trying to buy Compeda. British Technology said that negotiations involved consultation with the British Department of Industry. Compeda was established as a subsidiary of NRC in 1977 and has subsidiaries in the United States, West Germany, the Netherlands and Japan, a group spokesman said.

British Output at 15-Year Low

LONDON (Reuters) — Manufacturing output in Britain fell to a 15-year low in October, the Central Statistical Office said Monday.

Manufacturing production in October fell a provisional 0.8 percent after an increase of 0.2 percent in September, and was 3.1 percent lower than a year earlier, it said. Total industrial output declined 0.4 percent in October after a revised increase of 0.4 percent in September.

Company Notes

BRINKMAN HOLDING, a West German subsidiary of Rothmans International, has acquired a 50-percent interest in Rowenta-Werke, Rothmans said Monday without stating the price. The interest was purchased from Sunbeam Corp., a subsidiary of Allegheny International.

MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL and Tyme have signed a long-term technological agreement for the co-development of hardware for consumer information services. The financial terms were not disclosed.

CTICORP has filed for an offering of up to \$2 billion of notes, the proceeds of which are to be used for general corporate purposes.

TEXACO said Moody's Sengana-3 exploratory well, nine miles off the Nigerian coast, tested 4,290 barrels of oil daily. Texaco and Standard Oil of California each have a 20-percent interest in the well, with the remaining 60 percent held by Nigeria.

Enticements Differ as U.S. Banks Try Today to Sell New Accounts

By Lydia Chavez  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In a rush of jostling, posturing and redesigning, banks and savings institutions have been concocting their plans for Tuesday's debut of the new money market fund accounts.

The financial marketers have taken the guidelines — no interest rate ceiling on a minimum deposit of \$2,500 and only six preauthorized withdrawals — and dressed them up to compete for the estimated \$100 billion at stake. Some are offering interest rates of the savings accounts above 11 percent, while others are trying cash bonuses.

In the midst of their planning last week, bankers and thrift institution executives received word that on Jan. 5 they would also be permitted to offer a checking account with unrestricted interest rates and a \$2,500 minimum deposit.

This checking account will pay a rate lower than the money market account because banks have to maintain reserves — money that sits in the bank without earning interest — on checking accounts. While the limited withdrawals from the money market account are written in the form of checks, the instrument is not a checking account. It is available to individuals and corporations, while the new checking account to be introduced next month is available to individuals only.

The competition for customers for the money market accounts has caused some acrimony in the industry because the introductory rates are far above the 8.3 percent

Racial Blending High Growth And Low Profile

By Bob Hagerty  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — For a company whose profit growth has averaged 44 percent annually over the past 10 years, Racial Electronics is not overly eager in talk about itself.

The chairman and chief executive, Sir Ernest Harrison, meets with the press only about once a year.

Press releases are brief, and some so technical that, to a layman, they almost seem to have been written by the company's encryption devices. Announcements of new products toss out references in "DF stations," "R.F. attenuators" and "FSK demodulators." A recent release vaguely acknowledging talks on the possibility of a minor acquisition was sandwiched between two boldly printed warnings: "Press statement to be issued to enquires only" and "No further comments will be made at this stage."

"We don't tell everybody what we're doing," observed Ken Ward, director of corporate relations.

Perhaps partly because of that reserve, the City of London is full of share analysts willing to tell everybody that Racial is doing wonderfully. Despite the recession, analysts' forecasts call for gains in pretax profit of 25 to 35 percent from the £102.4 million (\$165 million) recorded last year, when sales totalled £84.9 million. The company says only that it expects another year of record profit, the 28th in a row.

In line with these expectations, Racial's shares have risen nearly 30 percent over the past year, closing Monday at 534 pence. Few analysts are recommending purchase of the shares on a short-term basis, however, because this year's advance in electronic shares is widely considered to have left prices on the high side.

Also arguing for caution is a belief that no company can sustain indefinitely the kind of growth Racial showed in the 1970s. "What Racial has achieved is quite remarkable," said John Tysoc, an analyst at L. Messel & Co. "I think they have to settle back to a period of slower growth."

Nonetheless, most analysts call Racial a good bet for long-term investors, and what problems the analysts can identify do not appear devastating.



Demonstration of a Racial "manpack" radio.

In military radio equipment, which accounts for around a quarter of Racial's sales, analysts see an eroding of Racial's preeminence as competition grows tougher from such rivals as Plessey and General Electric of Britain, Thomson-CSF of France and Rockwell International of the United States. Analysts took note last September when Racial lost to Plessey on a contract to re-equip the Australian armed forces with radio communications equipment. Plessey says the contract has a potential value of 150 million to 200 million Australian dollars (\$145 million to \$194 million).

Analysts also see pressure on Racial's data communications group, which accounts for about 28 percent of sales. On the data side, modems are Racial's big product. Modems convert signals from digital to analog and back again, allowing data to be sent from computer to computer along telephone lines.

The problem is that five to 10 years from now

(Continued on Page 11)

Federal Reserve Lowers Discount Rate to 8.5%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The Federal Reserve Board sprung a pre-Christmas surprise late Monday and cut its discount rate to 8.5 percent from 9 percent.

The eagerly awaited cut in the rate — the main instrument of credit policy now used by the Fed — was not expected so quickly. The view was that the Fed would wait until Dec. 21, when its policy

making Open Market Committee is scheduled to meet, before cutting the second to take on a Monday.

At least partially in expectation of a wait before the Fed made its next reduction, prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed mixed Monday in slow trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 5.52 points to close at 1,024.22, but declines led advances by about 50 issues. Volume slumped to 63.1 million shares from the 86.4 million traded Friday.

Analysts said the slower trading pace indicated the institutions were marking time following the

market's historic summer-autumn rally. Many analysts said a major correction was under way. But others said this was just a pause.

"The market is in a holding pattern," said John Smith of Falmouth & Co. "It got ahead of the economy and now investors are slowing down to wait for signs of improvement." Mr. Smith added the "timetable for the economic recovery keeps getting pushed back."

While the Wall Street consensus was that another reduction in the charge on loans in financial institutions was in the cards before too long, no one expected it so quickly. The view was that the Fed would wait until Dec. 21, when its policy

making Open Market Committee is scheduled to meet, before cutting the second to take on a Monday.

The discount rate, last cut to 9

percent on Nov. 19, has been reduced seven times, always in half-point cuts, since mid-July. While the Fed normally makes its cuts late Friday, this latest move was the second to come on a Monday.

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## China Seeks Massive Investments To Finance Modernization Plans

By Michael Parks

Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — Faced with an acute capital shortage, China is planning to use a minimum of \$10 billion in foreign investment, and perhaps twice that amount, as a key part of its current five-year economic development program.

To attract such large amounts of foreign funds, which would be used to finance industrial modernization, introduction of new technology and development of natural resources, China is prepared to be flexible in its conditions for foreign loans, joint ventures and direct investment, deputies to the National People's Congress have been told.

Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang told deputies during the debate on his five-year economic plan that such financing is essential for the program's success, according to Chinese sources who have been briefed on the meeting.

Not only will the foreign loans and investment provide necessary capital, Mr. Zhao explained, but they will ensure the advanced technology that China needs to increase its industrial productivity and, to exploit its natural resources.

"When foreign money is at risk as well as our own, we know we will get what we need, that we will get the best — our partners will make sure of it," Mr. Zhao was

quoted as telling a group of deputies. On Friday, the Congress ended with the approval of the five-year plan.

The 3,000 items of advanced technology that China plans to import during the five-year program to modernize its industry — which range from whole petrochemical plants to computerized machine tools, from automated assembly lines to high technology manufacturing processes — will be largely financed with such foreign financing, Mr. Zhao told the deputies.

This technical renovation, as it is termed here, aims to modernize 10 percent of China's industry each year for the next decade, spending 30 billion yuan (\$15 billion) annually to do so. The initial focus will be on 9,000 key enterprises (out of a national total of 380,000) that are responsible for 56 percent of China's industrial output.

Measured against China's own plans for capital investment of some \$180 billion, \$10 billion or \$20 billion does not appear to be very much," a U.S. banker said in Beijing. "But this money would be going into key sectors ... The impact could be enormous."

Mr. Zhao called for "effective use of foreign loans, acceptance of direct investment by foreign business and the establishment of [more] joint ventures" to increase the use of foreign capital in China.

Foreign capital investment, to be repaid out of future profits from offshore oil, other natural resources such as coal and increased exports is a partial answer.

China's dilemma is this: The

productivity of its capital assets is very low, less than half that of most industrialized countries, and so even the moderate 4-percent annual growth it wants each year from 1981 to 1985 requires large amounts of new capital. But the government is committed at the same time to improving living standards.

Foreign capital investment, to

balance revenues and expenditures



Zhao Ziyang

and a similar built-in trade deficit.

According to well-informed economists, Mr. Zhao believes that only with an infusion of foreign funds — large amounts, not the few hundred million dollars that China has got so far each year since opening itself to foreign investors in 1979 — can the country undertake modernization of industry, raising both capital and labor productivity, and still improve living standards.

China has been disappointed in the foreign capital it has attracted because most has come in the form of agreements with Hong Kong businesses to process or assemble strong export products on which the profits wind up largely in the hands of middlemen.

## Racal Electronics Blends Explosive Growth, a Low Profile

(Continued from Page 9)

many computer networks are expected to become fully digital. That would eliminate much of the demand for modems, according to Peter Foster, a consultant for International Data Corp. of London, although some uses will remain and new kinds of connectors will be needed.

Racal executives respond warily to the modern question. "I suppose there must be a grain of truth in it," because analysts have been badgering him about it for years, said Leighton Davies, who heads Racal's data group. "I sort of think some of these analysts get paranoid at times," he added.

Paranoid or not, analysts see competition intensifying in both defense and data. "I think real prices will fall," said Robert Pringle of Hoare Govett. "It will be very much up to volume to rise." Another worry for some is that the Japanese, under pressure from Washington to build up their military, will become potent competitors.

But Racal has spread its bets.

Still, in light of Racal's reach into dozens of fast-changing markets, Richard Ryder, an analyst at Phillips & Drew, questioned whether the company's long-term planning is adequate, saying Racal may be relying too heavily on the flair of one man, Sir Ernest.

Though the company is hardly considered a one-man show, praise tends to center on Sir Ernest, 56, who joined Racal as chief accountant in 1951, one year after it was formed as a two-man consultancy.

"Ernie Harrison is an incredible entrepreneur," said M.J. Aldrich, managing director of Rediffusion Computers and another prominent British executive.

Leaning against a wine bar in the City, a share analyst was less

flattering. He said Sir Ernest suffers from "an almost insane patriotism," demands "ruthless dedication" to the company and pounces on his executives when they err.

Other analysts insist that Sir Ernest would not get stellar results if he were such a tyrant. "He's only dictatorial if somebody doesn't

perform up to expectations," said one analyst among the admirers.

The admirers say Sir Ernest inspires his staff to work extremely hard. "They do not play golf, they do not go out for a day fishing," Mr. Ward said of Racal's top executives. Racal men do unwind, he said, but only after hours, and even then "their friends tend to be colleagues."

Aside from being hard-driven, Racal's management is shrewd, analysts say. The company has grown by "making the companies they acquire as efficient as they themselves are," said Messel's Mr. Tysoe.

For instance, Racal bought Decca Ltd., a maker of radar and marine navigational products, in April 1980 for £106 million. In the year ended March 31, 1980, Decca had a loss of about £12 million; two years later, the Decca operations retained by Racal showed a profit of £9.5 million. "There was no way we couldn't think we could do better," Mr. Ward said.

To make companies do better,

Racal breaks them up into small

units — a staff of about 500 is optimum, Mr. Ward said — and lets young engineers build their own highly specialized businesses.

While it gives young executives wide latitude, analysts say, Racal's central management zealously monitors the books. When a problem shows up, the central managers swoop down and "are prepared to be fairly ruthless about it," said one analyst.

The company also has been good at choosing its markets, generally shunning consumer items in favor of capital goods. In its military business, Racal avoids relying on meeting the specifications of one defense ministry. Instead, it designs a product to its own standards and then goes out and peddles it wherever possible. This style of operation has meant that about half of Racal's military business is in the Third World. "That's where the margins are," said Mr. Ward.

Inevitably, both sides of some conflicts use Racal's radios, jammers and counter-jammers. True to form, the company does not discuss which side wins.

Mr. Ward said — and lets young engineers build their own highly specialized businesses.

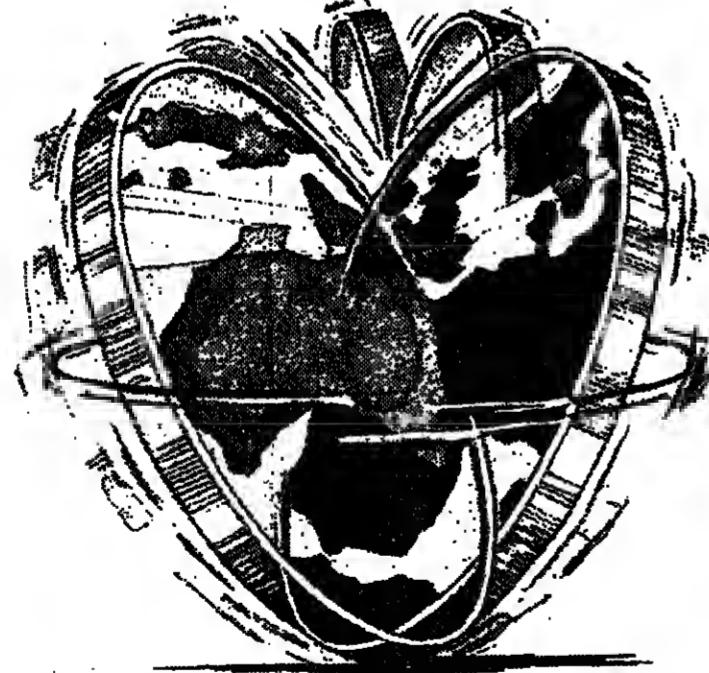
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## Continental Currencies — the other side of our Foreign Exchange Business



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## Japan's Curb on Futures Troubles Hong Kong

Reuters

TOKYO — The Hong Kong Commodity Exchange is concerned that a new law restricting futures trading by Japanese on foreign commodity markets will undermine Hong Kong exchanges, Japanese officials said Monday.

They said that a mission led by Peter Scales, the chairman of the exchange, asked officials of Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry at recent talks if the effective date of the law could be delayed or its provisions relaxed.

However, MITI officials said that such changes would not be

Hong Kong were detected involving \$9.7 million yen, they said.

The officials said that it is common for dubious Japanese brokers to receive orders in Japan for Hong Kong commodities from small investors, but not to place the orders.

Such practices will become criminal offenses under the law, which has been passed by the Diet, Japan's parliament, and will take effect by Jan. 15, MITI officials said. They said that the present legislation is not sufficient to deal with the problem.

About 200 brokers in Japan are currently under observation by the Japanese ministry for alleged irregularities and 51 of a total 81 Japanese associate members of the exchanges in Hong Kong have been reported to the ministry, the officials said.

## EULABANK

Extract from Audited Consolidated Accounts for the year ended 30th September 1982

	1982	1981
Profit before Taxation	8,326,425	9,825,259
Profit after Taxation	3,001,189	4,711,665
Share Capital and Reserves	28,842,683	25,841,494
Subordinated Loans	20,685,579	19,482,327
Deposits	617,825,991	572,140,292
Cash at Banks, etc.	123,150,013	106,622,703
Deposits Placed	27,573,494	52,589,618
Loans and Advances	517,190,209	461,059,426
Total Assets	692,561,314	647,965,409

Eulabank is an international merchant bank based in the City of London; its shareholders are leading European and Latin American banks. The bank specialises in arranging and participating in loans to major borrowers throughout Latin America.

### SHAREHOLDER BANKS

**Europe** Algemene Bank Nederland NV; Banca Nazionale del Lavoro; Banco Central SA; Banque Bruxelles Lambert SA; Banque Nationale de Paris SA; Barclays Bank International Ltd; Bayernische Hypotheken und Wechsel-Bank; Deutsch-Südamerikanische Bank AG; Dresdner Bank AG; Österreichische Landesbank AG; Union Bank of Switzerland.

**Latin America** Banca Serfin SA; Banco de Colombia; Banco de la Nación; Banco de la Nación Argentina; Banco de la República Oriental del Uruguay; Banco del Estado; Banco del Estado de Chile; Banco del Pichincha CA; Banco do Brasil SA; Banco Industrial de Venezuela CA; Banco Mercantil de São Paulo SA.

The above extract is an abridged version of the group's full accounts which will be filed with the Registrar of Companies and on which the company's auditors gave an unqualified report.

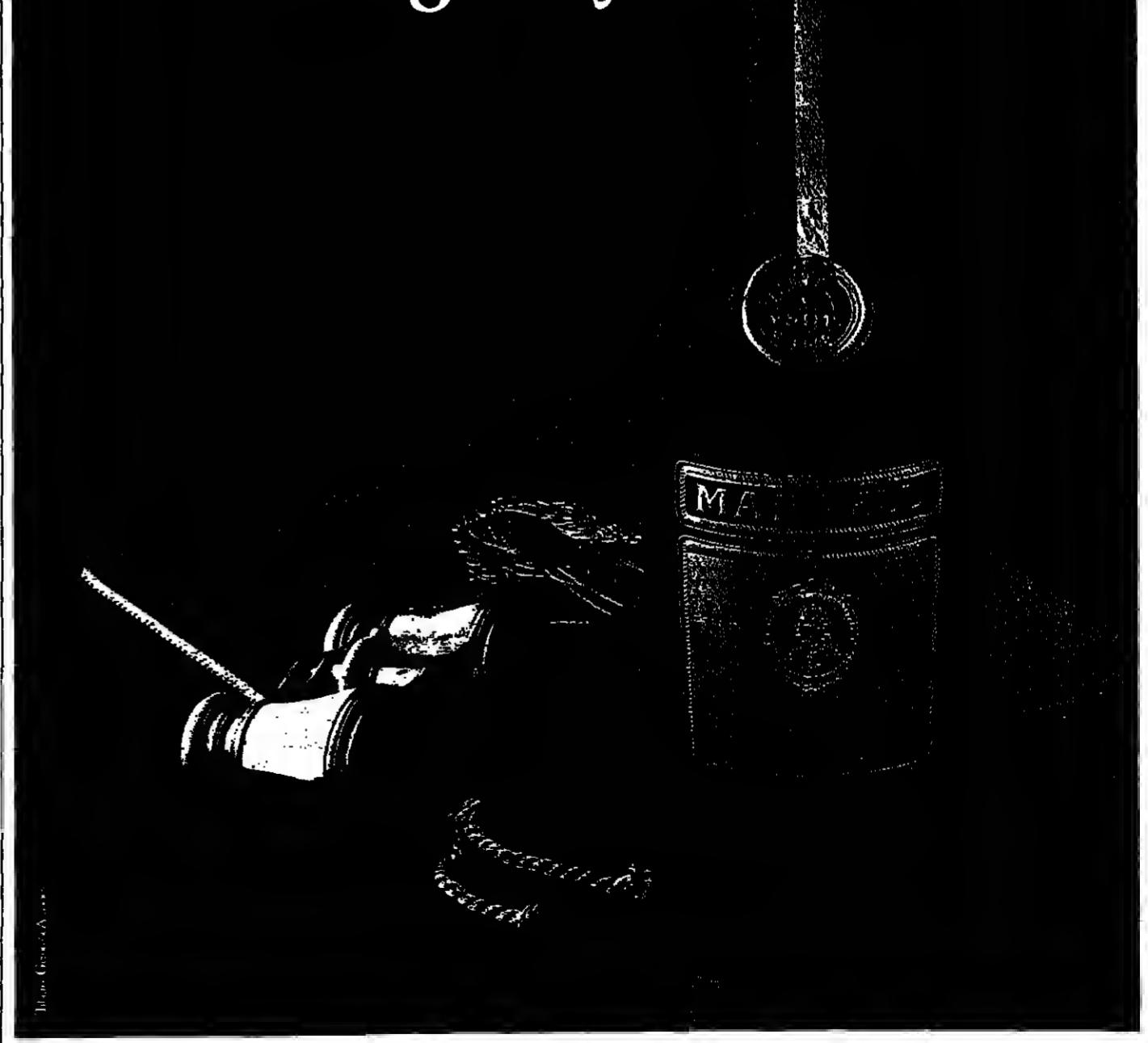
Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Secretary.

## EULABANK

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## Kriek Is 3-Set Winner Over Denton in Final

United Press International

MELBOURNE — Johan Kriek claimed his Australian Open tennis tournament crown Monday by routing fellow American Steve Denton, 6-3, 6-3, 6-2.

Kriek, who took four sets to produce Denton in last year's final, was dominant throughout. Denton's only blistering service asserted him and Kriek was never in trouble during the hour-and-a-half match.

Kriek met Denton's serve with solid returns and otherwise carved his way with cross-court back-and-forth volleys and powerful forehands.

"I put the pressure on him and made him play bad with my service returns," said Kriek.

Denton said his game fell apart when his serve disintegrated and served poorly. "I didn't make my mistakes, and he returned my serves easily," remarked the 21-year-old Denton.

"He can beat anybody in the world when he plays like that... I was playing catch-up tennis right through the match."

Denton sprayed his returns, double-faulted six times and mashed simple volleys over the baseline on the rare occasions he had Kriek out of court.

Kriek's lopsided victory boosts him into eighth position for next month's Masters tournament in New York. Kriek pushed Australian Peter McNamara out of the

Masters while Denton has swept aside U.S. Davis Cupper Gene Mayer.

Kriek joins Roy Emerson and Jack Crawford as having taken the Australian title in consecutive years against the same opponent.

Emerson defeated Fred Stolle in 1964-65 finals and Arthur Ashe in 1966-67.

Crawford stopped Harry Hopman in 1931 and 1932.

### ■ Staff Penalties for Drugs

World tennis authorities said Monday in Melbourne that they are introducing stiff penalties for players found to be taking illegal drugs at tournaments.

The International Professional Tennis Council has written an anti-drug rule into the conditions of the 1983 grand prix circuit whereby drug-taking at a tournament site will be punishable by instant default and a \$5,000 fine.

The penalty can escalate to \$20,000 and three years' suspension from the circuit under the new code.

"We cannot legislate the private lives of players," said Marshall Happer, the IPTC's chief administrator, "but we will try to keep the sport clean." He said that there have been no indications that players are taking illegal drugs at tournaments, but added he hopes the penalties will have a deterrent effect.

—By George Vecsey

New York Times Service

## Virginia-Georgetown: Collegiate Game's Essence

By George Vecsey

LANDOVER, Maryland — As huge crowd began to empty all once, a couple dressed mostly in orange began to arrange the orange scarves and orange caps for trek into the chilly night.

"Well, darlin'," the man said to his wife in an accent decidedly like Ridge, "that was just about as good as we hoped it would be back 100-lic."

The optimism of July had come for Virginia in the gathering lowness of December, without mellow crushing the spirits of the Georgetown side. The long-anticipated meeting between Ralph Sampson of Virginia and Patrick Ewing of Georgetown ended in Saturday night's 68-63 Virginia

victory, which both sides depicted as being short on significance.

The big game was as inelegant as it was exciting for the 19,035 patrons and the millions who saw it on cable television. In person — high in the belfry of the Capital Centre and with a far poorer view than that of any televisioner — the game fell short of artistry. The level of play did not seem as high as in the 1968 epic game between Houston, with Elvin Hayes, and UCLA, with Lew Alcindor, the game that wedded college basketball and television.

But Saturday's mistakes were part of the charm, a much-needed whiff of amateurism in a sport that has become another property of the networks and the sponsors.

Every time the eager players

went sprawling on the floor or threw the ball away, it served as a reminder that these were still young, young adults who have been attending classes and taking exams at two of America's better-known universities. Every trace of bumbling, youthful enthusiasm helped authenticate the huge arena's collegiate mood provided by parents and alumni and faculty who festooned themselves in Georgetown blue or Virginia orange. The intensity could not have been much higher in a packed high school gym in downstate Virginia or inner-city Virginia.

Still, for all the collegiate types in the arena, these young men were part of big business. On one level, this was the game of their lives, the first meeting between Sampson and Ewing. On another level, it was just another whistletop for young performers who play all over the globe.

Georgetown's student athletes have already performed in Hawaii this season. During what used to be the "Christmas break," they will play in Los Angeles in a tournament that bears the name of a tire company.

And that's just domestic travel. The student-athletes from Charlottesville had to bustle back to the motel to pump fluids into the veins of a flu-ridden Sampson. He needs to bounce back from Saturday's big game so he can cross more time zones than he ever imagined growing up in Harrisonburg. Next Thursday and Saturday, darlin', Virginia will play across the Pacific Ocean in Tokyo, in a tournament bearing the name of a Japanese whisky.

Fortunately, the earnestness of the players and the crowd transcended the grubiness of the frequent TV timeouts and the blatant commercials for greasyburgers and sugar water on the huge message

board overhead. One could only wonder what Thomas Jefferson, founder of the University of Virginia, and St. Ignatius Loyola, founder of the Society of Jesus, Georgetown's religious order, would have thought of a message board.

Despite all that, these were college players, with other dimensions to their lives: Sampson lives in the historic senior apartments on Thomas Jefferson's main quadrangle; Ewing worked as a congressional aide last summer.

The sparks between Ewing and Sampson were slow to materialize because John Thompson, the Georgetown coach, did not want his man to pick up too many early fouls in man-to-man coverage. But in the course of the game, they had at each other often enough to satisfy Ewing, scored the first basket but Sampson made the first stuff. Ewing intimidated Sampson more inside but Sampson also saw the ball more.

The best sequence came with Georgetown coming back in the second half. Sampson hit a stuff to make it 57-51, but Ewing came right back for a stuff to make it 57-53. Then Ewing blocked Sampson once, twice, three times before he was called for a foul.

The physical vibrations were mostly good. Ewing seemed to appreciate scrappy Ricky Stokes of Virginia, who was often tumbling for the loose ball. When Stokes fouled out near the end, Ewing walked the length of the court to give him some fives from on high.

And when it was over, the vibrations were still good. Sampson said he had been tired from the flu and pronounced Ewing "very good, very strong." Ewing, who seems to have lost some of the excess tension of his freshman season, pronounced Sampson "the best I've ever played against."

## Calf Roper, Wrestler Lybbert Wins All-Around Rodeo Title

The Associated Press

OKLAHOMA CITY — Calf roper and steer wrestler Chris Lybbert didn't win a world championship in either event but his combined efforts were good for a gold buckle and the title of all-around cowboy Sunday at the National Finals Rodeo competition here.

Lybbert's below-average time of 11.1 seconds in his final steer wrestling attempt lost him the round but won him the title by giving him the best average in the event. He placed third for the year in both events.

He has won a record \$123,709 to gain the title that goes to the rodeo circuit's top money winner. Lybbert, of Coyote, California, was trailed by Bruce Ford of Kersey, Colorado, who accumulated \$113,715. Almost all of it was earned setting a record as a bareback bronc rider, in which category Ford became the world champion.

To satisfy the rules, Lybbert sat astride a bull Sunday as it was released and grabbed the gate rather than go out with the animal. The short ride won him \$9,756. He had the ankle set on Monday.

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The other titles were clinched in earlier rounds.

World championships in professional rodeo are determined by total winnings and the National Finals, with the richest purse of all, almost always decides them.

Charles Sampson of Los Angeles won the bull riding event with total prizes of \$91,403. He was fol-

lowed by Bobby DeVecchio of New York with \$77,647.

Bull rider Dennis Flynn finished fourth in his event's year's ratings, but it cost him considerable pain during the national's final two days. Flynn's ankle was broken in the ninth round Saturday night, but he could win with the best average score if he remained qualified as a competitor.

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### Heisman Winner Shows His Mettle At Accident Site

The Associated Press

ATHENS, Georgia — Heisman Trophy winner Herschel Walker ripped the door off an overturned car Sunday and rescued a woman trapped inside, University of Georgia police said.

Officers said the sweatshirt-clad Walker jogged up to the car, which had been involved in an accident, after another person was unable to budge the door.

The 220-pound running back wrenched open the door, helped to free the car's occupant and then "jogged off into the sunset," said university Police Chief Asa Boynton.

Said a witness, Ted Shanks of the university's environmental safety service: "He just ripped the door off — glass shattered everywhere — and then we got her out."

"It impressed me so much that he would be the one who would stop and help. But he didn't just stop," Shanks said. "He took over the situation."

"Everybody is glad he's here to play football. Hell, I'm glad he's here as a citizen."

### NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

Central Division

Western Conference

Midwest Division

West City

SAN ANTONIO 15-10 4-6 5-8

DETROIT 10-4 5-10 5-6

ATLANTA 14-4 5-10 5-6

INDIANA 12-6 5-11 5-7

PHILADELPHIA 7-15 5-15 5-11

BOSTON 12-8 4-6 5-6

DETROIT 12-11 4-6 5-6

ATLANTA 12-10 4-6 5-6

INDIANA 12-9 4-7 5-6

PHILADELPHIA 12-8 4-6 5-6

BOSTON 12-7 4-6 5-6

DETROIT 12-6 4-6 5-6

ATLANTA 12-5 4-6 5-6

INDIANA 12-4 4-6 5-6

PHILADELPHIA 12-3 4-6 5-6

BOSTON 12-2 4-6 5-6

DETROIT 12-1 4-6 5-6

ATLANTA 11-2 4-6 5-6

INDIANA 11-1 4-6 5-6

PHILADELPHIA 11-0 4-6 5-6

BOSTON 10-9 4-6 5-6

DETROIT 10-8 4-6 5-6

ATLANTA 10-7 4-6 5-6

INDIANA 10-6 4-6 5-6

PHILADELPHIA 10-5 4-6 5-6

BOSTON 10-4 4-6 5-6

DETROIT 10-3 4-6 5-6

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## ART BUCHWALD

## The Chimp in the Attic

**WASHINGTON** — It has been one of the best-kept secrets of the administration. When the Reagans first moved into the White House they brought "Bonzo," the president's favorite chimpanzee, with them. Bonzo keeps to himself, playing in the attic or down in the basement, and swinging on trees on the south side of the White House lawn at night when no one is around.

When the Reagans are alone in their upstairs living quarters, Bonzo sits in the president's lap while they reminisce about their days on the old Warner Brothers lot.

Bonzo never caused the president any embarrassment until recently.

What happened was that the Reagans had decided not to take Bonzo to California for their Thanksgiving holidays because he had a cold.

Bonzo was very angry about this and as soon as everyone in the White House was gone, he managed to get out of the attic where he was locked up, and started exploring the West Wing, where the Oval Office is and where the top administration officials work.

The chimp walked into an empty office and saw a computer standing in the corner. Bonzo hit a couple of keys and the words **MORE BUDGET CUTS CAME UP ON THANKSGIVING TO AMERICAN CAPITALISTS. THIS IS A TEST.** Bonzo responded, **ANDROPOV IS THE BIGGEST TURKEY IN THE SOVIET UNION. THIS IS NOT A TEST.**

Fortunately, at that moment a Secret Service man walked into the West Wing office and grabbed Bonzo away from the hotline and he started to hit some more keys. The word **UNEMPLOYED** came up and Bonzo clapped his hands and hit the keys again. The words **TAX UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS** appeared and then Bonzo hit a communications key and the message was dumped into a computer that prints out White House press releases. The printer immediately went to work: **THE WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT IT WAS CONSIDERING TAXING UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AS A WAY OF GETTING PEOPLE TO LOOK FOR JOBS.**

An Associated Press man picked up the press release and sent it out on the wires and that night on all the news shows it was announced as the lead story of the day.

When the news got to the West Coast White House headquarters in Santa Barbara, everyone was confused as to what had happened. There had been some talk about taxing unemployment benefits, but it was just one of many options the

OMB was going to show the president. But since the word had been officially released, the staff assumed that someone had given the green light to send it out.

Larry Speakes, the White House press secretary, didn't want to look ignorant, and confirmed to reporters that the unemployment tax was being given serious consideration.

Ed Meese, one of the president's top aides, had a tough decision to make. He could either defend the tax that afternoon or wake up the president. He opted for defending the tax.

In the meantime Bonzo was back at the White House having a great time. Pretty soon he was feeding the computer stuff like **BUDGET CUT IDEAS FOR CHRISTMAS: TAX ALL MEDICAL BENEFITS AS INCOME RECOMMEND USER TAX ON WHEELCHAIRS, PUT SUR-CHARGE ON SALVATION ARMY, DO AWAY WITH TAX SHELTERS FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND ADD 10 PERCENT EXCESS PROFITS TAX FOR BLOOD BANKS.**

After a while Bonzo got bored, and started jumping around. He saw a telex machine that said **HOTLINE TO THE KREMLIN** and started hitting the keys. The screen lit up with **HAPPY THANKSGIVING TO AMERICAN CAPITALISTS. THIS IS A TEST.** Bonzo responded, **ANDROPOV IS THE BIGGEST TURKEY IN THE SOVIET UNION. THIS IS NOT A TEST.**

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In Texas, where they will celebrate anything, an armadillo race finally gets under way.

## Day of the Armadillos

By Wayne King  
New York Times Service

**FREDERICKSBURG, Texas** — Chris Christian, who runs Pat's outdoor dance hall here and is the man responsible for it all, conceded that it was downright embarrassing.

Here it was, the 300 millionth birthday of the armadillo, there was this big party and all, a proclamation from the governor, a telegram from James Michener, who is writing a book about Texas as starring an armadillo, and all the guests standing around waiting and drinking beer — and not a guest of honor in sight.

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With such armadillos, broomsticks with wooden armadillo heads tacked on. The crowd liked that, but it wasn't the real thing.

It was Billy Smallwood who decided to take the armadillo by the tail, so to speak, and do something. Smallwood and his band, co-hosts with Christian of the Rocky Mountain Oyster Cockoff, which featured items like Rocky Mountain oysters. Rockefeller, felt a little responsible for the death of armadillos, what with the failure of his magic guitar notes to call up any.

"Well, let's just go catch some," said Smallwood, who sounds like the bottom note of a banjo and looks like an advertisement for Skoal Smokes.

But not even Smallwood with his armadillo-calling guitar could summon one up, despite claims that he had seen 377 of them that morning rushing to a highway to get run over.

So they ran the armadillo races with sticks armadillos, broomsticks with wooden armadillo heads tacked on. The crowd liked that, but it wasn't the real thing.

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